#### NORWICH SPECTATOR. PARK BENJAMIN, EDITOR.

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TERMS.

To subscribers in the city, and to single subscribers by mail, the paper will be sent for \$2 per annum. To companies of six or more, sent by mail, or delivered at the printing-office, at \$1.25, payable invariably in advance. IF ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on the terms customary with the other papers in the

CF All letters and communications respecting the editorial department, must be addressed to Park Benjamin, Editor; and those respecting the financial, to Young & Braja-

Printing-office opposite Thames Bank, Main-st.

American Journal of Science and Arts.

RECENT subscribers to this work, who have not received the late number, are informed that the edition being exhausted, a new one is now in the press; and that the number, as soon as ready for distribution, will be immediately forwarded. The present number of subscribers to the Journal is about

New Haven, Oct. 26.

NEW LONDON COUNTY, ss. ) or Court, October term, A. D. 1829. UPON the petition of Phene Dingley, of Lebanon, in New London county, show-ing to this court that on the 6th day of November, A. D. 1817, she was lawfully marri-ed to Joseph Dingley, then of said Lebanon, in said county, with whom she lived in the due performance of all her duty to him, until on or about the 1st day of September, A. D. 1820, when the said Joseph wilfully deserted the petitioner, and hath ever since continued desert ber, and with total neglect of duty on his part; praying this court to grant her divorce, as by petition on file. This court or ders that the petition be continued to the Su-perior Court to be holden at Norwich, in the county of New London, on the fourth Tues-day of January next, and that the pendency thereof be published in two of the newspapers in this State, immediately after the rising of this court, six weeks successively.

CHARLES LATHROP, Clerk.

### CHEAP BROADCLOTHS. Wint. D. Ripley

AS just received a few pieces of low priced blue, Oxford and steel mixt, and Broadcloths, which he is enabled to rat less prices than at any former period. has also on hand a good assortment of su-fine Cloths, which he will sell at a small be from cost.

# EZRA DODGE,

NFORMS the public, that he has removed to the house lately occupied by Dr. Hock, No. 7 Barclay-street, where he will may on Dentistry in all its branches, in the manner and on the most moderate terms. improved plan. From the experience he has had in the above branches, he readily agrees to make no charge, where there is not satisfaction given. New York, November 12.

NEW LONDON COUNTY, ss. ?

Superior Court, October Term, A. D. 1829. Superior Court, October Term, A. D. 1829. Superior Court, of Norwich, in New London county, to this Court that on the 11th day of October, A. D. 1818, she was lawfully married m Mullen, then of said Norwich, in said county, with whom she lived in the due That maiden votaress, with brow so pale, or about the 10th day of May, A. D. 1821, when the said William wilfully deserted the petitioner, and hath ever since continued so to desert her, and with total neglect of duty on his part; praying this Court to grant her a divorce, as by petition on file. This Court orders that the petition be continued to the Superior Court to be holden at Norwich, in the county of New London, on the fourth Tuesday of January next, and that the pen-dency thereof be published in two of the newspapers in this State, immediately after the rising of this Court, six weeks successively.

CHARLES LATHROP, Clerk.

Almanacs for

1830. THE Christian, and Daboll's Almanac, in

large or small quantities, for sale at the Bookstore of R. HUBBARD.

Sign of the Ledger.

THE subscribers having been appointed commissioners on the estate of JAMES J. HYDE, of Norwich, adjudged and de-clared an insolvent debtor by the Superior Court, hereby give notice that they shall meet at the office of John Hyde, in Norwich, on the 2d Wednesdays of January, April, and May, 1830, for the purpose of re-

JOHN HYDE, JOSEPH W. TRACY, Commissioners. Norwich, Nov. 9, 1829.

SCOTT'S
FAMILY BIBLE
SCOTT'S Family Bible, a superior quarter

Wilks's Christian Essays Wilson's Lectures on the Evidences

Christianity
Paine's Elements of Mental and Moral Sci-

Just received, and for sale at R. HUBBARD'S Bookstore.

BLACK Leghorn Hats. A CASE of superfine black Leghorn Hats just opened and for sale unusually low, by WM. A. BUCKINGHAM.

# 1830.

JUST received and for sale at this office, few Ahnanacs for 1830. Nov. 11.

TALISMAN. THE Talisman for 1830 is just published and for sale at

R. HUBBARD'S Bookstore, here may be had the Atlantic Souvenir, the Token, and the Pearl.

### POETRY.

The following effusion of ours while published, with the signature of "Herman," in the New York Evening Post. THE VOTARESS.

knew all ovely maid; her brow was pale, But the pure, holy light of intellect Shone o'er it like an angel's diadem. Her eye, in whose dark gleaming fulness, flash

The soul's own radiance, faded into tears; Yet frequent glimmerings, like a distant star's When Evening looks in sadness from the sky, Told that above the outward form still reigned The mind upon its throne, changeless and bright!

She had left friends and home, and all on whom She leaned in firm reliance, to go forth And seek the springs of Wisdom, and to cast The unstained aspirations of her soul On Learning's altar. Strange !- that such

being, Born but to glow, and pour the blessed light Of loveliness upon the waste of spirit, Should thus be veiled and dim, and only kno To those who search for hidden purity! Her thoughts were not the world's. She held

high commune With the pale shadowy forms that float in vision,

And longed to dwell amid the unseen isles, Whence they had flown to shed the heavenly

dews Of rest and peace and joy upon her soul. I oft have seen her, when the morning drew Night's starry curtains from the sleeping

Wandering in loneliness to seek some spot Where she might view the early tints of dawn And as the lights of Heaven went slowly out, As the deep spell of silence passed away, And joyous songs of praise rose from the

groves Like incense, she kneeled mildly down and prayed.

But when the golden banners of the sun Waved o'er the distant hills, that, like a host Gleaming in armour, stood in proud array; She turned her diamond glances from the sky To give their lustre to the unconscious page Of ancient lore, within her lone retreat. There, till pale Evening shed its star-gem med tears

Jpon the shutting flowers, till the blue zenith Gushed out with hving light, would she remain;

But Heaven's pure spirits saw her coming

Beneath God's temple hung with vestal fires, To roam in cherished solitude once more. They tell me, she is dead-the lovely one! Dead with the flowers, and flown, like birds of spring,

To a far purer clime. It may be so.

Like the faint rustling of the night-wind's plume, Pensive and sad, when I remember her.

A few brief summer hours have bloomed and faded. Since with high adoration I beheld

Her form of seraph purity. And now She comes, the vision of my holiest dreams And when I think of glory, and would cast My humble offering upon Wisdom's shrine. And deep, dark eye that glanced so wildly

Rises in beauty, like the morning star!

#### THE WHIRLWIND. (From the Talisman of 1830.)

[Mr. Herbert, the feigned author of the Talisman, on one of his numerous travels, meets with a sojourner like himself, who after some interesting colloquy, relates the following tale:]

"My father was a native of the island of Wates. She was but a child when her father took passage for this country, with fishermen of Hyannis. She was received into one of the most wealthy families on the Cape, and was brought up by the good people as if she had been one of

their own children. in early life, and had risen to the command of a merchant vessel. At the age of thirty-five he became acquainted with my mother, who was some lifteen years younger than himself, and made her propostels of marriage, which she would accept only on condition that he should quit the sea, which had been the grave of her family. He made the promise she required; they were married, and removed to the interior, where my father bought a farm, and settled as an agricul-

"Our residence was on the highlands, west of Connecticut River. There was a little decayed, old dwelling on the farm when my father came to live there; he caused it to be pulled down, and had a neat white cottage built upon the spot .-In this cottage was I born, and here I passed the earliest years of my life, and, speaking with respect to temporal comforts and enjoyments, the happiest. It was a lovely spot, lovely then, but now no longer so-it is bare and desolate-the besom of destruction has swept it-the winds, God's ministers, were sent against and slav its inmates.

"I sometimes think that the distinctness with which that abode of my youth made to grow in that position by the strong fore that advancing whirlwind the trees taught me to repeat from memory; and and its dear inhabitants rises before my and continued gales. imagination, is a device of the enemy to

the decrees of the Almighty. A young betting in of summer, several weeks of orchard sheltered the cottage, on the incommon heat and drought. God seal-anothe-west, and back of the orchard rose at up the fountains of the firmament, and a wooded hill. On the south side of the made the heavens over our heads brass, house was our garden, which bordered and the earth under our feet ashes.—our a clear prattling brook. To the east, Clouds floated over the fiery sky, and were rich meadows and fields of grain brought no rain; the atmosphere was fill-and pastures, where I gathered strawber-led with a dull, dry haze, as if the finer the house with my utmost speed, and, as ries and looked for birds' nests, all sloping dust of the ground had risen and mingled. ries and looked for birds' nests, all sloping dust of the ground had risen and mingled away gently for a considerable distance, with it. Out of this haze the sun emergater which they sunk down out of sight ed at morning, and again dipped into it at our door. To the east of the river white and dry before it ripened, and hisspread a wide tract of country, in full sed mournfully whenever a breath of air
sight from our windows—farm houses passed over it. The birds chirped feebly
painted red and white, with their orchards in the trees; the cattle lowed faintly in
Bible—and the recollection of this single

they are full of enjoyment. I had an el-scended to the earth. I had never known der sister, Jane, just arrived at seventeen; my father so uneasy and fidgetty as at that a tall, straight, blooming girl, who had period. He would stand for hours conures. She taught me where to find the out by the door, gazing at that hazy canofrosts, and led me beside wild streams in the woods, and read godly books with me, and taught me to sing godly hymns on Sundays, under the trees of our orchard. There were two brothers, twins, five years younger than myself, to whom I now performed the same office; and them wrought of metal, to mock the beautiful creatures they were, (if I can trust my memory,) as ever were sent into the world to be recalled in the bud of life; fair, round faced, ruddy, good humored, full of a perpetual flow of spirits, and in look, gesture, and disposition, the exact copies of each other. And as they were alike in birth and mind, and outward semblance, so they were alike in their lives, and in their deaths not divided. was their constant companion, and sometimes our sister, who had now grown to maturity, would leave her sedate occupa-

tions and join our sports. "My mother was of a delicate frame, and a quiet and somewhat sad turn of mind. The calamity by which her family had perished, made a deep impression upon her, and disposed her heart to religious affections. Her eyes would sometimes fill with tears, as she looked at us in the midst of our pastimes, and she would often mildly check our boisterous mirth. She was our catechist, she made us e.o. of hibles, and tought us our little byuns ar

"My father was, it was thought, an commission of the peace.

Nantucket, and the only son of an emi- all the appearances of the heavens. To still in my own familiar couch, though in anxiety, amounting almost to agony, I ran grant pair from St. Johns, on the coast of his knowledge of this kind, acquired on the midst of utter darkness, and that aw- to the spot. I found the neighbors al-Newfoundland. My mother was from the ocean and the coast of the Atlantic, he fel, lifeless silence, so deep that I could ready gathered about it, and busy in retion of the aspect of the heavens in the the next room. wrecked off Cape Cod, and all on board face of the sky. He was looked upon as My own apprehensions had passed away would allow, netwithstanding the goodthe crew, who were picked up by the weather; and his predictions were revether watching the cloudless, hazy skies, vent me. Let me hasten over what fol- flying over hill and valley—that he is parwatching the courses of the clouds. An observation of the weather was his first business in the morning, and his last at night; and if the manly placidity of his temper was ever on any occasion disturbed, it was only when the weather was more capricious than ordinary; when it refused to conform to fixed rules, and failed to fulfil the promises it held forth. In this I think he was wrong, as questioning the providence of God, exerted in the great courses of nature : but who is without his errors?

"The country in which we lived was high and hilly. The streams by which it was intersected, flowed in deep, narrow glens, unpleasant from their chilliness. shade, and mists at morning and evening; and the farms and dwellings lay on the broad elevated country between them .-Thus an ample sweep was afforded for the winds, which blew over the country with as little obstruction as on the summits of mountains. The snow was often piled it, to raze its walls, and root up its shades, in the winter to the roofs of the houses,

woods bounding the scene.

"Time went by pleasantly until my tenth year. Childhood is the only season of life in which happy years do not pass away swiftly. They glide softly, but the season of life in the control of life in the been my instructress in childish pastimes, sidering the aspect of the heavens, and and procured for me my childish pleas- even after the twilight was down, he was earliest blossoms and the sweetest berries, py through which the stars dimly trem-and showed me where the beech shed its bled. My mother, in the meantime, calnuts thickest when it felt the October led her children about her, and taught us

VENING, NOVEMBER 24, 1829.

a prayer for rain. "At length came a day of more perfect calm and stillness than we had experienced, even in that season of calms. The leaves on the trees were so motionless, that you might almost have fancied growth of the vegetable world. I remember feeling uneasy at the depth and contingurgle of the brook at the bottom of our waterspout that overwhelmed the fishing-boot, off the coast of Cape Cod, thirty years before, and drowned all on board, that is a greatly," said he, "that some mixtuel is brewing for us or our neigh-stant clear of all our houses."

was what is called a silent man; he said images. Sleep at length fell upon me, a wide path had been broken through the but little, and indulgent as he was, that deep sleep, and with it brought the visions wood, along which masses of fresh earth little was a law to us. The neighbour of the night. I imagined that the pro- appeared among the heaps of prostrate ence; his opinion was consulted in all strange and terrible crashings, and masses looking their uprooted fellows. At a litdifficult cases; he was made town clerk, of earth and portions of sky were ming- the distance from me was a heap of bricks and then sent a representative to the ling and whirling and rolling over each and rubbish, and on my enquiring what it schoolmaster! General Court, and finally received a other. I awoke with my limbs bathed in could be, I was told that it was the ruins sweat, and it was long before my fear of my father's house. Then flashed upon "My father, as I have already told would suffer me to move them. When my mind the recollection of that moment you, was originally a seafaring man; and the usual current of my sensations was of confusion, laste and affright which pas-

> instant, and under it the wood agitated current. with a violent motion, the tree-tops wa-

into the deep glen of a river, whose shall evening, hiding his face long before he arrived at the house, and opened the low murmurs were often heard by us as reached the horizon. The grass of the we sat under the wild cherry trees before field ceased to grow, and became thin and gaged in reading, just rising from his seat, and cornfields and woodlands, steeples of the meadows, and gathered about the circumstance forms a ground of consoladistant churches, and a blue horizon of moister spots of soil. All this while the

ped from his hand, and, before I had leave the house this instant—the whirlwind is upon us."

"As he spoke, the sound of the gust was heard howling about the dwelling, and the timbers cracked and groaned in the mighty blast. My mother had hastily gathered the children, and was putting us before her to go out at the door, when all at once a terrible crash was heard over our heads, the walls shook, the windows were shivered to pieces, the floor heaved under our feet, and the ceiling bursting upwards in several places, showed us the roof raised and borne off by the wind. The walls and partitions of the house swaved to and fro like a curtain. My father was a man of great bodily strength, of the middle height, but brawny and musnance of that silence, broken only by the cular beyond persons I have known. When I fast saw him, he had put his garden, where a slender thread of heated strong arm against the wall that threaten-water still crept along, the sound of which ed to overwhelm us, and was bracing himfell on my ear with painful distinctness self against it, to give us an opportunity to There was no cloud, not a speck, nothing escape. I saw also my mother, who had that thick, whitish haze, to be seen in taken the two youngest children by the all the sky. My father went often during hand, her hair streaming upwards in disthe day and stood anxiously looking at the order, making for the door. I found my atmosphere, while I silently crept near self I knew not how, without the house, then with my two little brothers. There and scarcely was I there, when a rush of was something in his manner that made air seemed to draw my breath from my salraid, though of what we knew not. My mother, too, appeared sadder than the house, he told her that this was building. How high I was carried, I ust such weather as had preceded the know not, for I saw only the confusion around me. but shortly afterwards I felt myself softly deposited among boughs and

ed, for I recollect slowly recovering my wet and heavy, and the rain beating upon The night at length arrived, and no me. I lay among the thick foliage of a inregenerate person, but he was what the evit had as yet come nigh us or our dwel- maple that had been thrown over by the world calls a good moral man, and much ligs. My mother saw us all in our beds, whirtwind. A man, whose voice and mein respected by his neighbors. He was of and made us say our prayers, and bade were familiar to me, and whom, as sense an even, quiet temper, never greatly ex- us good night, in that mild, affectionate gradually returned, I recognized for one play, when he would sit looking at us with and words, and the strange appearances boards, and looking westward to the hill, if any of the family were buried beneath; could be extracted from him, but when of our cottage, amusing myself with gathemotions, but I was mistaken, for when I ing to be married to somebody or otherpass whole hours in gazing at the sky, and cupations in the field on account of the still in her arms. But where was my sisdealy I heard a crackling sound to the cape? Even this hope was torn from south-west, as of a mighty flame running me, for she was soon found where the among brushwood, and blown into fury by whirlwind had cast her, in the edge of the a strong wind. Looking towards that brook now swollen by rains, the water larging, blackening, and advancing every and her dishevelled hair floating in the

"There are no expressions that can ving and tossing, the trunks swaying to describe the bitterness of my grief. The and fro, bending low and then creeting bodies were carried to a neighboring thenselves suddenly, as if wrestling with house; I followed them, I remained with futious gust. Birds were flying in all them all night, I refused to be comforted. directions from the scene of the commo- but with the feverish hope, which sometion, and cattle running affrighted from times crossed my mind, that the dead the wood in which they had sought shel- were in a state of insensibility from which ter from the noon-day heat. Then I saw they would awaken. I slept not, I ate not, fended at their passing the mountain withbroken branches and green leaves from till they were buried. I struggled madly the tree-tops, and withered ones from the and with mounings of agony against those ground, and dust from the dry earth, who came to put them into the coffins. lifted ogether into the air in a vast co- They were carried to the grave the next lumn, and whirled rapidly round, and day, amidst a great concourse of people had been eating ginger. heard the crash of falling trees, and the from all the surrounding country, who snapping of the shivered trunks, as if the filled the house and gathered in a solemn Prince of the Power of the Air, having and silent multitude around the door. and you might see orchards in which eve- received permission, had fallen in great The hymn given out on that occasion by ry tree leans to the south west, bent and wrath upon the forest to destroy it. Be- the minister, was one my mother had "In the last year of my residence in ment were raised again by the power of eyes of all were turned upon me by rea- as truth and propriety will allow. tempt me, and to shake my resignation to this pleasant abode, we had, about the the gale, and drawn into the vortex, and son of my passionate sobbing?

"Man's life is like the grass, Or like the morning flower; A sharp wind sweeps the field, It withers in an hour."

was not allowed to see the bodies covered with earth, lest my bealth might uffer from the excess of my grief; but then at length they told me they were ouried, I suffered myself to be undressed, and led to my bed, from which I did not rise until several days afterwards.

"The neighbor to whose house the nodies of my family were taken, a devout and just man of the Baptist persuasion; allowed me to remitin under his roof, and treated me with great kindness. He was appointed my guardian, and proved a aithful steward of the remains of my father's property. The terrible calamity with which I had been visited, had engendered a sadness that hung upon me like a continual cloud; but as I grew up, my nind was opened to receive the consolations of the sospel. I saw that the chastisement, though severe, was meant tor good, and that the Lord, by removing all whom I had loved, and separating me from the children of men, had enabled me to devote myself the more entirely to the work of reconciling my fellow creatures o Him. I came therefore to this region of the west, where the fields were white for the reaper, where the harvest was plenteous and the laborers few, and enered upon my new calling, which has not been unblessed, with a cheerful and encouraged spirit."

Here the travelling preacher made autend of his story, but I had no opportunity of remarking on certain of its circumtances which seemed to me a little extraordinary, since just at that moment he tound himself opposite to the house of one of the brethren, a thrifty farmer, where he said he was utilier an engagement to stop.

### PLEASURES OF COUNTRY SCHOOL TEACHING. But few of our readers are acquainted

ath country school keeping, as it is generally practised in the villages and by-ways four land; where children are taught by the reckoning of the ferrule. Few are acquainted with the downright clever schoolmaster—the great man of the dis-trict, to whom the old men look up with wonder and the young with awe. Few know the open hearted, generous manner in which he is treated by the farmers of the districts. Did you ever go to a country party, and see the "girls and boys," try party, and see the "gris and boys, seated round a roaring fire, in the two sides of the huge fireplace—watching intently every motion of the "master," and not during to open their mouths till he had broke the siles, "the proposing to about the weather, or by proposing to the party button, button, " Hid was over that button," Hid was over that button. "play button?" Did you ever play button yourself—and hear the "gals" judging each other all around to "kiss the master. -Have you not seen the eyes of a handsome, hearty, healthy one, sparkling outright when the master chose ber in the hilerated by good, nor greatly depressed veice, which I shall never forget; but, of my neighbors, came and took me off, play of flanders, while marching round the room to the tune-chase yer tru luve now by bad fortune. I do not recollect ever for my part, I could not sleep, agitated as seeing him apparently better pleased than when his children were noisiest in their hensions with which my father's looks with the value and awful appressible branches of trees, rails and through her side? Have you never great complacency, and tell our mother of nature, had filled my mind, and which how much he was like us at our age. He were struggling to clothe themselves with away, and stone walls scattered, and a four, a long reel, or a shuffle—how she watched the belle of the district, when would trip over the sanded floor to the sound of a three stringed fiddle, with a quick step, and a more brilliant eye, her bood also treated him with great defer- found silence was suddenly broken with trees, and tall shivered trunks stood over- head reclining our her shoulders, and her whole countenance beaming with pleasure -and all for why? Her partner was the

By-and-by, too, as the evening advances when the apples are placed in a corner, and the cider is cizzling at the edge of the hearth, all the glances, the oglings, or his profession had made him familiar with restored, I was comforted to find myself sed before I left it, and in a transport of as they call them there, the sheep's eyes, are thrown upon the man of the ferule from every side .- Then comes the snapping of the apple seed, and happy is he of now added that gained by daily observa- hear the clicking of my father's watch in moving the rubbish in order to ascertain the birch if he escapes from the invisible shot. He now begins to throw off his her and two brothers older than herself.

The vessel in which they came, was those parts for his skill in discerning the and the same calm and silence continued.

The sun rose as usual the next day, and weeping all the while, I assisted dignity, and to mingle with the rest in the those parts for his skill in discerning the and the same calm and silence continued. rides, huskings, &c .- parties held in byperished except my mother and four of a sort of oracle on the subject of the with the might, though I observed my fanatured attempts that were made to pre- gone days; of the courting stories that are renced even more than those of the al- with the same air of anxiety. About lowed. I said in the beginning that I tial to such or such a one, likes neighbor manac. It was not always that an opinion twelve o'olock I was in the orchard back could relate my story without any painful this or that's daughter, mayhap, or is good people as if she had been one of heir own children.

"My father had been a seafaring man of the ground, nor do I believe that he great numbers from the trees, intending death by the fall of the chimney and the worth appear. From the crowd of girls was ever overtaken by a shower in any of the carry them to my two little brothers, beams of the building,—my father—my who are hurrying out and slyly peeping his excursions from home. He would to play with. My father had left his ochome with them, and the crowds of boys heat, and was then in the house. Sud- ter-had she been so fortunate as to es- looking for partners, he is seen marching slowly and gravely apart. Who shall be waited upon by him is the inward, anxious question of every one-and proud inteed is she who marches home under the guildquarter, I beheld a small dark cloud, en- rippling against her check white as snow, ance of the master : she remembers it for months, yea, for years, and looks back upon it always with a swell of the heart.

> On ascending the Foonghan Broom; near the Dupha river, a party of explorers from Upper Asam were surprised with a most violent storm of hail, thunder, anti lightning. The Meestimies accounted for the infliction by saving, that God was ofout feave. Another class was sure it was brought down upon them by the chocolate color of certain coats of the purity the Sing Phos were convinced that

The following excellent rules are from the private papers of Doctor West: Never show levity where the peop are professedly engaged in worship.

Always take the part of an'absent perbowed to the ground, and the next mo- when they sang the following stanza, the son who is censured in company, so far Never obteude advice, masked.

The following numbers are continued in course from the "Canal of Intelligence:" From the National Intelligencer. PRESENT CRISIS IN THE CONDITION OF THE AMERICAN INDIANS.

NO. XI. There are four remaining treaties to be examined. Two of them were negociated by the distinguished general, who is now the Chief Magistrate of the United States, and one by the distinguished Secretary of War, who is now Vice President of the United States. On these accounts, as well as from their inherent importance, they are worthy of particular at tention. Third treaty of Washington; or 13th Na

tional compact with the Cherokees. This treaty was executed on the same March 21, 1816, and signed by George Graham for the United States, and six

Cherokee Chiefs, for the Cherokee nament.

ART. 1. "The boundary between those parts of the Creek and Cherokee nations, Cherokees, it became necessary to ascer- two contiguous powers in Europe. tain and establish the true boundary between these nations. In the body of the ry, 1806, (already described as the tenth compact) "the United States have recognized a claim on the part of the Cherokee nation to the lands south of the Big

United States shall have the right to lay off, open, and have the free use of such okee country north of the boundary now version of reason and common sense .fixed. The United States freely to navi-Cherokee nation."

ART. 3. "In order to preclude any dispute hereafter, relative to the boundary line now established, it is hereby agreed, that the Cherokee nation shall appoint two Commissioners to accompany the Commissioners already appointed on the part of the United States, to run the boundary, &c."

ART. 4. "In order to avoid delay hereafter, when the President of the United States shall wish to open a new road, under the grant of the second article of this treaty "the principal chief of the Chero kee nation shall appoint one commissioner to accompany the commissioners appointed by the President" to lay off the

ART. 5. " The United States agree to pay \$25,500 to "individuals of the Cherokee nation," as an indemnity for losses ustained by them, from the march of the U. States' troops "through that nation."

The treaty was duly ratified by Presi-

ent Madison and the Senate.
A very few remarks on this focument will be sufficient.

The first article says, that the United States, in a treaty made ten years before. recognized a claim of the Cherokee nation to land south of the Big Bend of the Tennessee. What claim? Doubtless such claim as the Cherokees made. But they never made any partial, limited, or qualified claim to their lands. They never the existing generation, or tenants for special commendation, viz: the solicitude years, or tenants at will. They simply, to avoid future difficulties, the uncommon and always, claimed the land as their own ; and this claim the United States must have recognized, if they recognized any claim

at all. The fact was, that the articles here reterred to, as containing a recognition of the Cherokee claim, was the one, by which the United States engaged to prevail on the Chickasaws to agree upon a certain boundary between them and the Cherokees. Thus the friendly attempt to fix a boundary between these two Indian nations, was justly construed in a treaty ten years afterwards, to be a recognition of the claims of those nations, to lands on each side of the boundary.

By article second it is agreed on the part of the Cherokee nation that the United States shall have the right to lay off roads, in a certain part of the nation, and in a prescribed manner. Of course, by the following certificate: it must be inferred, that the United assent of the Cherokee nation was necessary to invest the United States with the right; and that it must, even when expressly granted, be exercised in the manner which the treaty prescribed .---This article speaks, also, of rivers and stipulates that the citizens of the United sixteen." States may freely navigate these waters. On looking at the map of the Cherokee Costanawea, the Coosa, and many smaller streams, that noble river, the Tennessee, took a sweep of more than 150 nesses.

The through the Cherokee nation.—
There was a good reason to wish for the Madison privilege of navigating these waters; but but how absurd to resort to the treaty-making power for the purpose of obtaining it, if the country really belonged to Georgia and the neighboringStates.

By articles 3d and 4th, it appears, that the Cherokee nation had a government, which the United States acknowledged, as cause with thee. being always in existence, and always competent to transact any national business. Treaty of the Chickasaw Council House : or

fourteenth compact with the Cherokees. September, 1816. The title is important, and I must cite it at length.

"To perpetuate peace and friendship between the United States and the Cher-Andrew Jackson, General David Meri ever country or color they may be. wether, and Jesse Franklin, Esquires,

Commissioners Plenipotentiary on the one part, and the Cherokee Delegates on the other, covenant and agree to the following : rticles and conditions, which. when approved by the Cherokee nation. and constitutionally ratified by the Government of the United States, shall be binding on all parties."

It is always to be presumed that the President of the United States will give a fair and natural con-truction to all public engagements made by the proper authority. There are special reasons, why the present incumbent of that high office should respect the document I am now considering, and a similar one, which was executed the following year.

The reasons for the treaty, assigned in the title above quoted, are good and sufficient reasons; and such as commend day with the one next preceding; viz : themselves to every man's heart and conscience. "To perpetuate peace and friendship" between neighboring comun nities is a benevolent work, the importion. Being on a different subject entire- tance of which much depends on the duly, it was embodied in a separate docu- rability of the relation, to which such phraseology is applied; and to remove all future causes of dissention which may arise from "indefinite territorial bounda which were west of the Coosa river, is ries," is a work scarcely less benevolent agreed upon. The United States having than the other. This is the very lan obtained, by the treaty, the Creek lands guage which would be used on a similar west of the Coosa and contiguous to the subject, by Russia and Prussia, or any

Further, it appears by the very title. as well as by the subsequent proceedings, article it is said, that the treaty of Janua- that this treaty though made in the immediate neighbourhood of the Cherokee country, and signed by fifteen chiefs, was not considered as binding, till it should be "approved by the Cherokee nation."--When this should have been done, and ART. 2. "It is expressly agreed, on the the treaty should have been ratified by part of the Cherokee nation, that the the Government of the United States, it would be "binding on all parties."

It is humiliating to be obliged to prove. road, or roads," as shall be needed to that parties to a treaty are bound by it. open a communication through the Cher- To pretend the contrary is an utter per-There are persons, however, to whom gate all the rivers and waters "within the express covenants seem stronger than unavoidable applications. Such persons are requested to observe, that Major General Andrew Jackson and his colleagues did expressly, in so many words "covenant and agree" that the treaty should be "binding on all parties." Why is it not binding then? Where is the promised perpetual peace, if the weaker party is to be outlawed? Where is the benefit of definite territorial boundaries, if these boundaries are not respected?

The following is a brief abstract of the

ART. 1. Peace and friendship estab-

lished.' ART. 2. The western boundary described. It curtailed the Cherokee country on the southwest, and gave to the United States a tract of land, now in the State of Alabama.

ART. 3 The Cherokees relinguish and cede the land just mentioned, and, in consideration thereof, the United States agree to pay \$5,000 in 70 days, and \$6,000 a year, for ten successive years.

ART. 4. The line to be plainly marked. ART. 5. The Cherokee nation to meet the Commissioners of the United States at Turkeytown, on the 28th of the same month "there and then to express their approbation, or not, of the articles of this treaty;" but, if the nation did not assemble, it would be considered "as a tacit ratification."

On this treaty I would observe, that care manifested in article fourth, (which a regard to brevity prevented my citing at large) to have the line of territory made plain; and the repeated and explicit acknowledgement, that the Cherokees were to express their approbation of the treaty, before it would be binding. Of course, they were to be dealt with as intelligent and moral beings, having rights of their own, and capable of judging in regard to the preservation of those rights.

It must be presumed, that the Commissioners of the United States were at Turkey-town, on the 28th of September, the day appointed for the ratification; but whether the Cherokees were dilatory in assembling, or whether strong arguments were necessary to obtain their consent, does not appear. Six days afterwards, the transaction was closed, as is proved

Ratified at Turkey-town, by the States had not this right before; that the whole Cherokee nation in Council As sembled. In testimony whereof, the subscribing Commissioners of the United States, and the undersigned Chiefs and Warriors of the Cherokee nation, have hereto set their hands and seals, this fourth day of October, in the year of our waters "within the Cherokee nation;" and Lord, one thousand eight hundred and

> ANDREW JACKSON. Signed.

D. MERIWETHER, and country, as it then existed, the reader nine Cherokee Chiefs, in the presence of will find, that beside the Hiwassle, the the venerable Col. Meigs, two Interpreters, and Major Gadsden, of the United States Army, who subscribed as wit-

The treaty was ratified by President

Madison, and the Senate. I close this number by requesting all our public men to meditate upon the following words of a very sagacious King : -Remove not the old land-mark; and enter not in the fields of the fatherless; that is the weak and defenceless; for their Redeemer is mighty; he shall plead their WILLIAM PENN.

Letters from Rome state that the Pope, being informed of the constant sale of slaves in the public markets of Rio de Janeiro, and of the slave trade being car-This document was signed on the 14th ried on still in a scandalous manner, has charged his nuncio to represent the matter to the Emperor Don Pedro, and to obtain from his Imperial Majesty an act to prohibit this infamous traffic, which disour tribe or nation of Indiaus, and to re- honors a constitutional administration, and the paper in the afternoon, will be supplied move all future causes of dissention can suit only tyrannical governments.—
which may arise from indefinite territorial boundaries, the President of the Unit- very, that Pius VIII. justly comes forward ed States of America, by Major General against this odious traffic in slaves of what-

Paris Constitutionel.

NORWICH SPECTATOR.

TUESDAY EVENING, NOV. 24, 1829.

THE EDITOR, TO HIS FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC.

With mingled feelings of awe and deference ve come, in our new capacity, before you.-We fear, lest we may disappoint many of the anticipations and good wishes of our friends; and however ready the public may be to admit the plea of youth and inexperience, still too much cannot be exacted of your kindest indulgence. We speak the simple language of our heart when we say, that, if an arden devotion to our profession, and constant exertions to please the understandings and tastes of those for whom we write; if sincere endeavors to make our paper both instructive and amusing, and above all, to make it the vehihicle of correct sentiment and pure morality; can obtain for us your patronage and your approbation,-most surely shall they be obtain ed. We adopt no maxim, and we propose no rule, save the golden one, by which we shall be guided. The unprejudiced exercise of true reason and judgment, shall ever direct u in our civil, literary, and political opinions. In the politics of General Government we shall at present take no part or responsibility: because we think that the occasion does not require it, and we consider it a matter of regret, that, in the periods of truce intervening between the grand political contests of our country, so much time should be wasted in skirmishing, and in that vain warfare whose history is "words, words, words," Arguments on matters of state politics, or on those questions which arise from the spirit of the times, we shall gladly admit, if in accordance with the dictates of principle and justice.

The Manufacturing interests of our country, with the Agricultural and Commercial, we shall most zealously, and with our whole strength, support; for we regard that man who would loosen, or refuse to strengthen, either of these three grand pillars of national prosperity, as a heretic to that religion which eaches liberty and the free exercise of right. And can be be a true son of New England. who does not uphold the cause of Manufac-

To our Agriculturalists, to our farmers, we would say, that we shall strive to make our paper interesting to you, by examining into works on the science of Agriculture, and by affording, from time to time, such information thereon as shall be thought most acceptable. It is a source of much gratification, for men of letters to reflect, that, through their endeavors, our farmers now understand not only practice but theory,-they not only know how a thing should be performed, but the reasons for so performing it. In New England, also, where the light of knowledge has illuminated every spot, however dark and remote, the cultivators of the land constitute a large portion of the well-informed in community, and therefore we cannot doubt that the articles on literature and morality, with which we shall supply our columns, will postess an interest for them; and, if for that man, concerning whom it has been remarked by an eminent jurist, that "the house of the former is the abode of the virtuous," we can sometimes dispel the gloom of a rainy hour, or enlives the dulness of glong winter's avening dell feel amply rewarded.

education, we need say but little. To you, our paper of course looks for its chief success esent, we sincerely hope, that the future character and circulation of our paper will justify its continuance.

In the literary world we feel more at boile; and we would ask of the votaries of science, a humble seat among their high places, that we late exhibition in that city. may look down and admire the glorious scene expanded beneath their feet. We go forth into life most joyously. The sky hangs beautifully serene above the rocks and mountains and vallies of the earth, robed in their richest beauty; while the wide waters are flashing in the sunlight of hope. With a song on our lips, and pennon floating gladly upon the breeze, we have sent forth our bark upon the waves. If we are wafted in safety through the first tempests and surges, we shall strive ever to keep onward; but if we prove an unskilful pilot, we can only sink, and be forgotten with the thousand bubbles that are bursting around

We trust that our paper will recommend tself to the lovers of literature; as we have received promises of continued assistance from men of genius and high mental attainments.

To all, we would say, that if but few things praiseworthy be found in us at present, we shall still trust that our faults may be done away by experience.

We shall now step down from our editorial chair, to say one word to those immediately around us. We have chosen the profession of an Editor, because we have considered it has suited to our peculiar condition; and we have chosen Norwich as our home, because, having resided in many of the principal cities of New England, we have found no people more hospitable, more generous, more "kindly-affectioned," or more enlightened, than those whom we now call our fellow-citizens. Perhaps, too, a thought of the beautiful forms that flit like visions around us, was a link in the chain which drew us hither. If we could but know that our paper had caused a smile to wreathe their sweet lips at a play of fancy, or their bright eyes to kindle at the breath of poesy, or to be genined with a tear at the story of sympathy and sorrow; such a knowledge would ever be among the pleasant memories of our life. We have taken our first step. We entreat our friends to aid us along the rough paths of

the ascent which rises to our view. D'Our paper goes to press every Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, and will be distributed through the town, as far as practicible, on said day. This arrangement is made, that our readers may have the news in the evening-a time at which it is most pleasant and convenient to peruse it. Those who do not receive

early on Wednesday morning. Advertising friends will perceive the necessity of handing in their favors early. We wish as many as can, would send in on Monlate as we can receive them conveniently.

For the Norwich Speciator. MORNING CLOUDS. The day-star trembled in the east-

Night drew her spangled veil away, And morning's pure and glorious beams Sprang brightly up the arch of day; Deep purple clouds in masses hung Above where morn her radiance flung. And, bathed in her unfolding light, Each form threw off its robe of night.

And there, commingling in their folds, The orient hues of Heaven were laid ;-The rich vermillion deep'ning through, Until it slept in violet shade, And pyramids of crimson hue, Were piled upon a base of blue, Till through their depths the sunrise came. And lighted them to towers of flame ! And then the wakening breezes rose,

And on their joyous pinions bore That glittering throng of clouds away, To an unknown, unfading shore; They floated off amid the skies, To those pure realms where Eden lies, As though an angel form were hid,

Each beaming fold of light amid-And oh, it seemed as if those clouds That lightly sailed above the world, Were each a high, etherial throne, With heavenly light around it curled, For guardian Angels of the night To sit, beneath the pure starlight, And gazing on the Earth so fair, Keep watch o'er mortals slumbering there.

And when the burning Sun came up. To wake the sleeping world below, And flung its wealth of light afar, Till Earth was radiant in its glow; They on the morning's pinions went

Away into the firmament, To join the endless hymn of love, That swells from angel choirs above. FERAMORZ.

NORWICH.

Perhaps there is no place in this country nore favorably situated, both for the health and prosperity of its inhabitants, than our good city and town of Norwich. Besides affording much delight to the eve of the imagination, by scenes of the picturesque and beautiful, it presents to the man of the world, objects for his admiration, in its handsome and well-arranged public edifices, its finely cultivated hills and plains, and its many unfailing streams, which fertilize the land, and furnish vast power for the working of extensive manusacturing establishments. We think that the following brief outline of the distinguishing features of Norwich, will be pleasing to our readers at home, and convey information to those abroad. We commence with a statistical account of the various manufactories; for the details of which we are indebted to the

politeness of their various proprietors. The Yantic Flannel Factory is situated on the Yantic river; occupying the site of the old Iron Works, belonging to the late James Backus, Esq. This establishment consists of a large, convenient brick edifice, five stories high, and 146 feet by 40; a bleach-house contiguous, built of stone; a range of stone buildings to accommodate the families of workmen and a handsome stone house for the superinendant. The water-power for the machinery is ample at all seasons. There are in this es-To our Commercial friends, many of whom tablishment, 10 carding-machines; 4 Brewspossess cultivated intellects, and a finished ter patent spinning-machines; 6 Arkwright's jennies; 16 power-looms; 40 hand-looms; and a dye-house. There are also very extensive in its financial department. As for its literary bleaching-grounds. Stores and other houses and other qualities, if the judicious approve are springing up in the vicinity. The manuthem, they will have your approbation; and if factory is now in full operation, turning out set up a title as tenants for the lives of there are several things in it worthy of your patronage is kindly extended to us, at about 5000 yards of flannel per week, and givto state that this establishment received the honorary medal for the best flannel exhibited at Philadelphia, a year since; and also the premium at the Institute of New York, at the

> Following the course of the Yantic, the next manufactory is that of the Norwich Manufacturing Company. This establishment is for making Flannels and Carpets. It employs, in the flannel, 3 sets of carding-machines; Brewster patent spinning-machine: 2 Arkwright's jennies; and 4 looms;-turning out 100 yards of flannel per diem, and giving employment to 20 workmen. There are 2 looms on carpeting; at present making about 10 yards per day. It is calculated to have 6 ooms in operation during the winter, when the quantity per day will be 50 yards. There are, besides, in this establishment, 4 looms on silk-fringe and silk-suspender-webbing: I loom on white merino shawls; and I on cotton table-cloths; employing 12 workmen, 10 of whom are from Paisley, in Scotland.

> We next meet with the Pottery Manufacto. ry of Messrs. Armstrong & Wentworth, in which from 8 to 10 hands are employed. It is in constant operation during the whole year.

> The ware is shipped to Boston, and other ports. There are two Paper Mills. One, belonging to Mr. Russell Hubbard, having a cylindric machine, employing 16 workmen, and manufacturing, per diem, about twenty reams of printing-paper. A second, belonging to Mr. Amos H. Hubbard, having one of the English horizontal machines, in full operation; making from 30 to 40 reams of book printing-paper per day; giving employment to 30 workmen, and consuming about 150 tons of rags per annum. The paper from hese mills is inferior to none in the country.

BOOK OF THE BOUDOIR. Under this title, a new work of Lady Morgan's appeared a month since before the pubic. To the lovers of this author's style of writing, the Book of the Boudoir will doubtports to have been written in an off-hand, dereader's edification; and to have been sent to press, unrevised, as it flowed at first from the terms of commendation; but had it been cordial welcome. published with the name of a less personage than Lady Morgan, we doubt if the application of the following distich would have been considered mal-apropos:

" You write with ease to show your breeding, But easy writing's quite hard reading."

A new work is just published by Messrs. J. & mack's revisited in two volumes.

THE NEW ANNUALS.

The return of these beautiful books, once again to our hearth-sides, reminds us of the yearly coming of those sweet little songsters, who cherup forth their melody amid the frosts and snows of winter. They are peculiarly welcome at a season when Nature is putting off the smiles of her autumn loveliness; for though the eye may linger with delight upon the myriad gems which cluster and sparkle upon every rock and forest-tree,-still we cannot rove unconfined, and winter will often fling over all this beauty the cold mantle of the steerm. How gladly then do we hail the appearances of these annual visiters, who come to cheer us with their gay plumage, by their notes of joy and sadne's!

By the admirers of pure literature, these books are highly prized; and especially by the young and enthusiastic they are received should it not be the same which requires from with warmest greetings. The husband places good Kings good ministers?" The many the volume in the hands of his wife, and tells her-that he gives it, not as a proof of his af- foretelling the ruin and downfal of our govfection, for that she needs not; but, to make the moments fly on a swifter pinion when he is forced away. The brother presents it to across the water-and prophesy what is to his sister, as an emblem of that changeless arise from these the blessings of an heredidevotion which shall ever glow in his bosom, lary executive. and to gain from her sweet lip, one kiss of purity for his reward. But, with what joyful emotions does the lover lay the beautiful offering before the object of his adoration,-and how anxiously does he watch the smile with caused by this, he has lived very retired. He which she receives it, as a harbinger of his was not honored of late years, by any appoint-

fature happiness or misery! We have a copy of verses which were written by a friend, and presented to her whom dies, that he was to be sent out there as gove he most dearly loved, accompanied by that nor, but the popular outery was so great, that delightful annuary, "The Talisman." We the place was either taken from him, or the give them to our readers at the risk of a lover's displeasure.

Oh, take the gift-my only love! Twill gild a rayless hour, And like the wing of some pure dove, Gemm'd with a pearly shower, Fly o'er the waves of Memory's sea,

And call up thoughts of love and me. I know not where my lot is cast ;-Perchance in some far land, And all my hopes, too bright to last, May, strown by sorrow's hand On the wind's pinion, droop and die, Like flowers beneath a tempest sky.

Oh, then this simple gift will tell Of that deep, earnest tone, In which, like seraph music, fell Those soft words, sweet and lone, When first we pour'd love's burning dream Upon the spirit's stainless stream !

Perchance in bowers of joy and peace Our lives may pass away, And mild-beamed pleasure never cease To shine with cloudless ray, Till on our angel plumes of bliss, We seek a purer clime than this. Then, my own love, in future years, This treasured gift of mine, Will sweetly glow through age's tears, A lamp on Memory's shrine-

A Talisman indeed—a spell To guard our fond affections well. Yet with the attractions which these beau tiful works present, they are often deprecated. We recollect, being asked, some two years since, by a College friend, our opinion oncerning a subject which he had chosen for an oration. This was " the probable return of the dark ages," which anticipated catastrophe was to be the effect of one solitary cause: he circulation of the Atlantic Souvenir, Token, Forget-Me-Not, and a few more annuals Hence did he intend to weave the whole web of his argument. This may be deemed ridiculous; but there are those who say that these such an opinion is ill-formed. Like the little gers are constantly arriving at Detroit in the warblers, to which we have compared them, steamboats and stages; and from the fact that they merely while away a few dreary moments, and with these they are forgotten. They are intended to amuse, not to instruct. The mind, which could be nourished by such ali-

delicacies only? The public owe as much gratitude to the author of a good book, as to the inventor of a useful machine; and, as has been remarked sir. I like writing very much" " Ah! do by an eloquent orator, no less benefit has been conferred upon mankind by a Scott or a Milton, than by a Watts or an Arkwright. The the dull region of prose?" "Sir!" "Do you authors and editors of these books, however, do not claim the immunity of such high praise; we are only grateful to them as to friends who delight us with their pleasant conversa-

ment, must be poorly regulated. Whips and

syllabubs are rare delicacies when a person

We have hardly said enough in commendation of these beautiful annuals; but if the reader will look at their splendid embellishments and read the poems and tales contained in them, he cannot withhold his approval and patronage. To us, they seem like sunny spots upon the waste of life; they dispel the gloom of many a darksome hour; they enliven the glow of generosity in our hearts, and they unseal the deep fountains of affection, causing them to flow forth, and expand, and reflect the glorious beauty of earth and sky.

MR. FISHER.

This distinguished artist, who has left the city for Boston, passed some weeks here, engaged in the business of his profession.

Although but little acquainted with this elegance of his portraits, as well as the dignity king's man, sent forth to spy out the land, of his mind and manners, have rendered his which was, at no distant period, considered the visit to this town highly acceptable.

We understand that he has taken some beautiful scenery with which this rapidly iness afford a rich intellectual treat. It pur- creasing place is so richly environed. We hope and trust we may hereafter view them at more for the author's own amusement than the lis of taste and trade. We believe that we speak the sentiments of our citizens, when we say, that, if Mr. Fisher makes us his promised pen. Established critics mention the work in visit in the spring, he will be greeted with a

> Thames Channel. - Measures are in successand for removing the obstructions below the confluence of the Shetucket with that river. A very respectable portion of the topographical engineers of the United States have surto Congress.

The treaty.- London dates of Oct. 16th, give the treaty of peace, between Russia and Turkey, and it was our intention to have published the document this day, but our columns will not permit. That part of the treaty which may be deemed most interesting to the American citizen, relates to the trade in the Black Seathrowing it open to all nations at peace with the Sublime Porte. It seems that there are unpublished conditions in the treaty, which the British press complains of, as harsh and hypocritical on the part of Russia.

France.-The citizens of France are highly discontented with the King's appointment of and to call forth the sweet feelings of the soul ministers. The inhabitants of Grenoble have petitioned the King, against the ministry.-They say :- " if that is a legitimate prayer, which requires from Heaven good kingswiseacre seers among us, who are constantly ernment, from " the curses of democracy, had better send their wits to wool-gather

> Laid low.-Sir Hudson Lowe, cele for his bad treatment of Napoleon in St. Helena, is dead. Since the popular excite ment from the British government. It was rumored at one time, in one of the West Inreport was false; for he did not appear. He is said to have died in no enviable state of mind.

> Colleges. - The Colleges of our State appear to be in a most prosperous condition. More than a hundred are said to have entered the Freshman class in Yale College; and it is stated that the institution was never more flourishing. In the annual catalogue of Washington College, just published, are the names of ninety-two students. This number must be considered highly respectable, as it will be recollected that the College was established only five years since. Connecticut, the nurse of so many great men, may be justly proud of her literary institutions.

Liberal principles triumphant in the Ancient Dominion !- Notwithstanding the biting sarcasms and taunting manner of Mr. John Randolph, the votes in Convention, for the freedom of the white population in Virginia, stand forty-nine against forty-seven-Ex-President Monroe being in the majority. We notice in the Virginia Advocate, of the 13th inst. a par-agraph, in which it is stated that "that the 54th number of the Federalist, hitherto asscribed to Gen. Hamilton, is ascertained, by the avowal of Mr. Madison on the floor of the Convention, to be the production of his own pen." A volume of the Federalist, published at Washington in 1818, being on our table, we turn to the 54th number, and there it is duly credited to Mr. Madison. The Advocate must be in error, or rather must have published what Junius calls "a false fact." How ever much wisdom may be congregated at Richmond, in the Convention now in session, tend we are willing to confess that there is a large share,) we doubt whether much additional light can be shed on the subject of their recent vote, that was not thrown upon it by the authors of the book to which we have above

A western paper states that the increase of population at the west is at present greater very few return, they are mostly supposed to be emigrants who intend to make perma settlements in Ohio and other Western States.

A new Anecdote. - A young lady on whom intellect had not poured its rickest light," has dined, but who would desire to partake of in conversation with a recent acquaintan an admirer of hers, or of her cash-for she was an heiress of a hundred thousand-was asked -" if she was fond of good writing?" " Yes you ever write?" "Oh! yes sir!" " Indeed! do you sip of the Castalian Spring, or keep on prefer prose or poetry? which kind do you write ?" " I writes fine hand, sir !"

> -Thunder storm .- Our citizens were awakened early yesterday morning by a severe thunder-storm. The lightning was very sharp and piercing, and the thunder, at times, quite loud,-while the rain fell in torrents. The evening previous was uncomfortably warm to those assembled in church. An occurrence of the kind, is, we believe, almost anomalous at this season of the year.

For the Norwich Spectator.

MR. EDITOR: Sir: I was not a little surprised to notice

in a late book of travels, by Capt. Basil Hall, among other erroneous statements, one saying that there was no picturesque scenery in our country. Having been somewhat of a traveller myself, in the old world, I was, at first thought, disposed to consider Mr. Hall a faultgentleman, we have the pleasure to say, that finding Englishman, fresh from Richmond is skill in painting, the grace, fidelity, and Hill, or the terrace of Windsor Castle, and a richest jewel of the British diadem. It is also true that from what I had heard of the trahandsome sketches of the picturesque and veller, my first impressions were highly favorable to his visit of inspection. Meeting with a gentleman-artist, from the

head quarters of sound principles, two degrees sultory manner, and at intervals of leisure, the Atheneum of the New England Metropo- east from us, I made some remark relative to the defects of Capt. Hall's vision. " Wellwell," said he, "I have crossed the Alps twice within a few years, and I do not know that I have seen any thing more pleasant to the eye of an unprejudiced man, than the scenery in this town. I shall make a sketch before I leave you; and as you have gone over the ful progress for the improvement of the har- ground of my travels, you shall judge." The bor by deepening the channel of the Thames, artist has accomplished what he intended: and I confess my surprise that I had not before taken notice of the landscape from the point of view which he assumed. I concluded therefore, that Capt. Basil Hall did not take J. Harper, New York, entitled "The Adven- veyed the river and harbor, and, we are in- our city in the wake of his travels, or he would days. But 11 o'clock on Tuesday will be as turcs of a King's Page; by the author of Al- formed, will make a favorable report thereon, not have been guilty of wielding his pen in so careless a manner.

Latest Foreign News .-- This morning's mail contains the news of the arrival of the packet ship Boston in Boston, which has brought the "Manifesto of his Majesty, the Emperor of Russia," in which he gives thanks for peace and tranquillity restored; tells of the great feats of the Russian arms in the late contest; and what advantages have accrued therefrom; boasts of the good conferred on the citizens of Moldavia and Wallachia, their "co-religionists,"-and winds up with a flourish and blessing upon "his faithful people." Great rejoicings were going on at St. Petersburgh, with manifestos, Te Deums, thanksgivings, illuminations, "thunder of artillery," illustrious honors, conferred on the officers of the army, and all "that sort of thing."

This week's paper is sent to many of our friends and acquaintance, who are not subscribers. They will please receive it as a epecimen, and if thought worthy of patronage, we shall be glad to receive theirs.

We shall continue to serve subscribers to the "Canal of Intelligence," with our new paper, if they wish.

The publishers are much pleased with the earnest given by advertising friends, of their good wishes for the new enterprise; and it is hoped they will continue their favors.

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The well written communication on "Idle Curiosity," with which a friend has favored us, cannot have an insertion, -because, although the sentiments may be given in candor, we shall never encourage any reprobation of the female sex. Curiosity is a principle of nature, and though that which is idle and " after the affairs of others," may deserve our censure, receive communications of equal merit, on ernor,) 12. other subjects, from our friendly correspon-

We assure our excellent poet "Feramorz," that the sweet breathings of his lyre will be listened to with pleasure by those whose favor he would prize more highly, than that of the Editor of this paper. "P." is received.

SUMMARY OF INTELLIGENCE.

We learn that Ex-President Adams will soon rendered her residence there necessary, not being as yet able to bear the variable weather at the East.

Petitions to Congress, for stopping the mails on Sundays, throughout the United States, are again in circulation. It is also stated that Counter-Memorials are in preparation to be circulated.

Vermont.-Gen. Wm. Cahoon is elected a representative to Congress, by a majority of fifteen hundred. He is from the 5th district.

Wild ducks .- The Elkton (Md.) Press states, that wild ducks are more plentiful in the rivers this season than at any former pethe article on which they feed being much more abundant; and that on Bohemia river were immense beds of ducks, so that the ere immense beds of uticas, so that the emed literally covered with them.—
ive preparations were making to killand one individual alone had a keg of and several bags of shot.

Chronologic.—A venerable and respected citizen has communicated to us the following facts:—The first chaise, or chair on wheels, used in New Haven, was introduced by Madam Saltonstell, when she married President Clap, A. D. 1740. The second was owned by Madam Saltonstell, when she married President Clap, A. D. 1740. The second was owned by Madam Saltonstell, when she married President Clap, A. D. 1740. The second was owned by Madam Saltonstell, when she married President Clap, A. D. 1740. The second was owned by Madam Saltonstell, when she married President Clap, A. D. 1740. The second was owned by Madam Saltonstell, when she married President Clap, A. D. 1740. The second was owned by Madam Saltonstell, when she married President Clap, A. D. 1740. The second was owned by Madam Saltonstell, when she married President Clap, A. D. 1740. The second was owned by Madam Saltonstell, when she married President Clap, A. D. 1740. The second was owned by Madam Saltonstell, when she married President Clap, A. D. 1740. The second was owned by Madam Saltonstell, when she married President Clap, A. D. 1740. The second was owned by Madam Saltonstell, when she married President Clap, A. D. 1740. The second was owned by Madam Saltonstell, when she married President Clap, A. D. 1740. The second was owned by Madam Saltonstell, when she married President Clap, A. D. 1740. The second was owned by Madam Saltonstell, when she married President Clap, A. D. 1740. The second was owned by Madam Saltonstell, when she married President Clap, A. D. 1740. The second was owned by Madam Saltonstell, when she married President Clap, A. D. 1740. The second was owned by Madam Saltonstell, when she married President Clap, A. D. 1740. The second was owned by Madam Saltonstell, when she married President Clap, A. D. 1740. The second was owned by Madam Saltonstell, when she married President Clap, A. D. 1740. The second was owned by Madam Saltonstella was o Mr. Greenough; the third by General Wooster, on his return from England, about 1748 or 1750. When President Clap first came to New Haven, in 1739, there were no more than eleven houses in the town with sash lights in windows .- Connecticut Herald.

The citizens of Geneva, N. Y., have determined not to assist any individual who suffers loss by fire. They say it is so easy to effect insurance at a moderate premium that the neglect of the precaution is unpardonable.

The Kentucky papers state, that one of Mr Clay's sons sent a challenge, on the 16th of October, to Mr. Trotter, the gentleman who lately shot Mr. Wickliffe in a duel. We know not how old Mr. Clay's boy is, but we should like well to see him birched. His challenge was not accepted.

The Legislature of Vermont adjourned on the 30th ult. having attended to their appro-priate duties instead of electioneering for pub-lic officers. The most important act which has been passed, is that amending the Militia Law of the State, by which all Regimental Reviews are dispensed with, and nothing more is to be required of those liable to do military duty than to attend one company training in each year.

Brenton Bartlett, convicted of setting fire to a Cotton Factory in Woonsocket, R. I. has been sentenced to one year imprisonment, a fine of \$1000, to be set in the pillory in some public place in the county, for thirty minutes, and while there to have a piece of each ear cropped off, and the letter B branded on the forchead. The Chief Justice remarked that the Court wished to be understood they had no discretion in remitting any part of this sentence, implying that if such discretion had been given statute, they should not have inflicted the barbarous mutilation and exposure which the law

The York (Canada,) Observer states, that "some drunken, worthless white savages," have lately put lime into the river Credet, out poor Indians, for not permitting them to fish within the limits of the reservation. contrary to law; which has driven five-sixths of the Salmon from that stream.

Important to Commerce.-The Bogota Gazette contains a decree of the Liberator, dated Guayquil, 1st of August, prohibiting the introduction of the following articles into Guayaquil, Esmeraldas, Buena Ventura, Panama or any other Colombian port in the Pacific from whatever quarter they may come.—Star and second quality cloths, coatings for baize, baftas, all coarse white India muslins, cotton laces, cotton or woellen blankets, woollen friezes and counterpanes, and all kinds of coarse

This decree is to take effect upon goods proceeding from the Isthmus and coasts of the Pacific, on the 1st December, from Brazil and other equinoxial ports, on the 1st of January, and from the United States, on the 1st of Feb.

ruary.

The object of the prohibition is to afford en couragement to the industry of the country, and promote the consumption of the goods of have been a source of wealth to that portion of the Republic.—N. Y. Jour. of Com.

fond father set his boy, aged 14 or 15, on a Englander, as such, cannot exist in an athorse, which immediately reared up and fell backwards on the boy, the hind part of the saddle coming on his breast, causing his death instantaneously. The afflicted and bereared ignorance. Hence they have found, that father, two days after, again appeared on the race ground, entered a horse and took part in utility, as from a feeling of instinct, that the sports of the day.

Stray Pig.-James Pigg, of Nashville, advertises his wife as an absentee from his bed and board.

Indiana .- The "Miami Times," by calculations founded on the returns of the polls, makes it out that this State will contain 318, 666 inhabitants in 1830. The increase has been very rapid in the last five years.

Vermont.-The whole expenditure of the State of Vermont, including the salaries of the governor and judges, the pay of the legislature, and the expense for schools and prisons, &c , is under fifty two thousand dollars-about onetenth we believe, of that of the city of New York. Of the above amount, forty thousand are raised by taxes.

The Triglot is the name of a newspape published in New York, the articles of which are composed of three languages,-English, Spanish, and French.

There was ice in Savannah, (Geo.) on the 2d of November, though unattended by a white frost.

Chatham Granite. - Within a short time, Granite has been quarried in the town of Chat-

ham, of excellent quality. A dividend of 12 1-2 cents on the dollar, will be paid to the general creditors of the Ea-gle Bank, on the 20th December next.

A grape-vine on the farm of Henry Skinner, of Perquimans county, N. C. produced, this season, twenty-four bushels of grapes, yielding ing—her example that upheld and determined the county of the coun three barrels of wine, besides fruit enough for his own table, and those of his neigbors.

New Jersey .- Mr. Wall, having declined the office of Governor, the Legislature met in joint meeting, and elected Peter D. Vroom, to we believe it is as much a characteristic of the office of Governor, by the following vote, man as of woman. We should be happy to viz. for Vroom, 42; Williamson, (former Gov-

> Enfield falls .- On Wednesday, two weeks eral boats passed up in safety. The canal is about six miles in length, and of sufficient depth and breadth to admit the passage of steam boats of small size. There are three locks at the lower end of the Canal, and one at the upper end.

We have seen specimens of ingrain Carpets at the store of Messrs. Andrews, Thompson & Co. in Broadway, from their manufactory at Thompsonville, in Enfield, Conn. They are considered by good judges as equal to the best join his family in Washington, and spend the winter there. The feeble state of his lady has rendered her residence there necessary, not they should not be so: the materials being of the first quality, and the workmen regularly bred and long experienced. Few branches of manufacture have ever been so soon established in this country in such perfection.

N. Y. D. Adv.

The following eloquent vindication of the New-England character, appeared in the Missouri Republican in reply to the bold assertions of a writer in another Missouri paper, under the signature of "La Salle." A piece on this subject, even if it did not display so much ability and talent, would doubtless possess many attractions for our readers. The author, after a few remarks on the writings of "La-Salle," (who is supposed to be Mr. Senator Benton,) which elicited his reply, proceeds

Uncommonly large vegetables.—Mr. W. W.
Taylor of The loraville, Virginia, raised three pumplin virus, which produced the produced that came to maturity, weighing 1899 1-2 lbs.

A New York paper challenges the "Yankees to beat this if they can." A Mr. Charke, of Ct. raised three potatoes, one of which weighed 1b. 7 oz. another 1 lb. 9 oz. and the third 1b. 14 oz. through which last, the ground mice had eaten so that its natural weight was thereby diminished.

Chespolaries A results of short.

Benton,) which chicited his reply, proceeds to say:—

I will not stand tamely by, and withess and will not forget the land of my birth and where genius, guident religion, has achieved its proudest fright to parry if not retort them, upon the unjust assailant. Too long already has it been borne. Too long have the sons of New-England, rather "in pity than in segrn," beheld in silence these unholy crusades of their brethren against her peace and her reputation. It is her peace and her reputation. It is of filial affection to expose them to pubit ceases to be a virtue; longer delay

would convict them of pusillanimity. While the senseless clamor was confined to the ignorant and the unwary, though it might, in a measure, annoy, it could not provoke; but when the warcould not provoke; but when the warcry is taken up, and re-echoed by the talented and ambitious, who would build the
schemes of aggrandizement on the ruins

At Schemectady, N. Y., 10th inst., by the schemes of aggrandizement on the ruins of her greatness, shall not New England stand forth and vindicate her insulted honor? She must-she will. The land where Liberty" was cradled," where her PERKINS'S MARINE LIST. infant steps were guided to maturity through seas of blood-the land of the Adamses and the Hancocks and the Warreps-can never become the land of dishonor. Let those who doubt it-if the plains of Lexington, the heights of Charles ton, or the field of Saratogo, fail to con-

country and its inhabitants. And what will be the report they will bring back? They have found two millions of people dwelling in the fastnesses of the mountains and the vallies, breathing a cold but pure and invigorating atmosphere, and bearing in their countenances the proof that they knew no superior, and feared no equal. They have found this same people, by skill and perseverance, overcoming the many natural disadvantages of their situ-

tion, converting a wilderness into a fruitful field, and peopling the desert with the arts and the sciences of cizilization. From one extremity of the country to the other, arose the untiring hum of business and tator, the cheerful voice of labor. The rocks and the mountains have given way before of them, and the rough and shapeless fea tures of nature been smoothed into grace and utility. Every face they have seen, bespoke intelligence-every house they have entered, gave witness that industry

and economy presided there. They sought for the causes that could produce such wonderful effects, and thus they learned them. The progenitors of that community founded their institutions said county, with whom she lived in the duc on the basis of freedom, intelligence, more performance of all her duty to him, until on or rality and religion; and these they be about the 10th day of November, A. D. 1824. rality and religion; and these they bequeathed to their descendants as the only safe foundations by which society could be upheld, and on which could be super-induced the arts that elevate, and the re-vorce, as by petition on file. This Court orbe upheld, and on which could be supertinements which embellish humanity .-From father to son has descended the rich inheritance, augmented and enriched day of January next, and that the pendency by the experience and contributions of thereof be published in two of the newspapers successive generations, and guarded from in this State, immediately after the rising of innovation with filial devotion, till it has

mosphere tainted with immorality or irthe Temple of God is erected in every village, and in everyhamlet a schoolhouse. where the sons of the rich and the poor mingle together, without any distinction, except that which talents and application achieve.

And these are the people, and such are

the institutions which it has become fash. ionable in many parts of our country to decry; and which the demagogues of the south and west would fain overturn and destroy. The attempt were as wicked as it were vain. It is wicked to wish to destroy that influence which has always been, and which must necessarily be, exerted for the welfare of the Union, and the good of mankind. Above all, it is the blackest ingratitude for any other portion of the United States to harbor feelings of envious hostility towards New England. If they have forgotton, their fathers could have told them, that it is to her they mainly owe their emancipation from the yoke of colonial servitude. True, "others did well; but she excelled them all." She was the first to breast the shock and during the long and arduous struggle that "tried men's souls," it was her spirit mined the weak and wavering. Perhaps, it is not too much to assert, that, had the soldiers who fought on Bunker's Heights, been any other than the sons of New-England, we had still been groaning in the chains of bondage. But, if these considerations are not sufficient to conciliate towards New England the kindly since, the water was admitted into the Canal feelings of her sister states, then let them that has been cut around these falls, and sev- be told that every attempt to do her injubut expose the malignity of their will in New-York. while she holds fast to the principles that have made her what she is,-" a name and a praise in the whole earth."-she has nothing to fear-she fears nothing, except that while her misguided sisters of the south and west are seeking her destruction, they may accomplish their

Messrs Editors, I am a son of England, and it is my boast and my pride that I am and my highest ambition, while far from her shores, to do honor to the maxims she inculcates on all her children. Youwill not wonder that I feel on this subject -that I am so jealous for the honor of her character. You must have seen, that it is but too common in many portions of our country, to cast on it many a foul reproach, and then hold it up to scorn and derision. These things ought not to be so. I speak now "more in sorrow than in anger." The west is the land of my adoption, in whose welfare and prosperity I feel deeply interested; whose boundless prospects, that open le-fore her, gladden my heart; but I cannot

Salve, magna parens frugum-MAINENSIS,

MARRIED,

At Colchester, 18th inst. by the Rev. Asa Wilcox, Martin Rathbun, Esq. to Miss Eliza

Benjamin.

At Hartford, on Wednesday evening, the 11th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Hawes,

Rev. Mr. Mason, Mr. William Marshall to Miss Julia Ann Burtis.

Nov. 17.—Sloop Napoleon, Sturges, Boston; sloop Optic, Jennings, Boston. 20.—Sloop Liberty, Hildreth, Southampton 21.-Sloop Diamond, Lovell, New York.

22.—Sloop Fox, Fournere, Southampton. 23.—Schooner Venus, Wilcox, Philadelton, or the field of Saratogo, fail to con-phia; schooner Coral, Freeh, Bangor; brig vince them—let them go and spy out the Betsey, Warren, Belfast.

Nov. 19.—Sloop Jupiter, Tyler, New York. 20.—Sloop Humbird, Kimbal, Baltimore; sloop Optic, Jennings, Fairfield; sloop Napoleon, Sturges, Fairfield; schooner Charlotte Farquehar, Cromwell, Falmouth. 21.-Schooner Despatch, Phillips, Harwich. 22.—Sloop Liberty, Hildreth, Southampton; Schooner Alphion, Hodges, Boston. 24.—Schooner Boyne, Houpe, Belfatter

# EVER-POINTED PENCIL MANUFACTORY. B. T. ROATH OULD inform his friends and the put

VV lie that he has opened an establishment directly under the office of the Norwich Spector, where he intends manufacturing
GOLD AND SILVER PENCILS,

every description. Public patronage is respectfully solicited.

All kinds of Gold and Silver work exe cuted with neatness and despatch. .. Nov. 24.

NEW LONDON COUNTY, ss. ? Superior Court, Nov. Adj'd Term, A.D. 1829. )

PON the petition of SARAH COLE, of Colchester, in New London county, shewing to this Court that on the 21st day of December, A. D. 1815, she was lawfully married to learn the Colchester. ried to Jonathan Cole, then of Lebanon, in when the said Jonathau wilfully deserted the petitioner, and hath ever since continued so to desert her, and with total neglect of duty on ders that the petition be continued to the Su-perior Court, to be fielden at Norwich, in the county of New London, on the fourth Tuesthis Court, six weeks successively.
CHARLES LATHROP, Clerk.

become incorporated into their existence, Nov. 24.

In Dayton, Ohio, a he races, recently, a | -a part of their very being. The New | "NORWICH SPECTATOR." | CHEAP GROCERIES. | BUCKSKIN MITTENS UNDER the above title, the undersigned have commenced the publication of a newspaper devoted to the interests of Litera-Commerce, Agriculture, Manufactures, and General Intelligence. As the paper is it is not so much from conviction of their already before the public, they can judge of utility, as from a feeling of instinct, that its merits for themselves; and upon this test

we are content to entrust its success. The paper is printed on a handsome sheet of imperial paper, with plain type, at Two Dollars per annum to city and single sub-scribers by mail; and One Dollar Twenty-Five Cents to companies of six or more by nail, or delivered at the office-payable in advance. Subscribers in town will pay semi-

annually:
The "Spectator" is conducted by PARK BENJAMIN, as Editor, and Young & BENJA-MIN, Proprietors. All communications relating to the editorial department, must be diected to PARK BENJAMIN, and those respecting the mechanical and financial, to

YOUNG & BENJAMIN. IF Editors disposed to copy the above, may it any time command a reciprocal favor. Norwich, Nov. 25, 1829.



HATS. The latest Fall fashions are just received at

A. WICKHAM'S HAT WARE-HOUSE (Opposite the Thames Bank.)

THICH, for beauty of shape, and for durability, exceed any before offered; together with a full assortment of several former fashions, comprising gentlemen's black and prices from 3 to 8 dollars; Youth's and chil fren's black and drab imitation do,-from \$1,50, to \$3: Men's and boy's black and drab wool hats, from 50 cents, to \$1,00; together with the best assortment of men's and boy's Sea-Otter, fur and hair Seal, and Patent Leather CAPS. Also, 10 doz. FUR COLLARS, and a prime lot of

BUFFALO ROBES. ry is vain, is worse than vain, as it will which he will sell as low as can be purchase

Norwich, Nov. 24.

NOTICE.

LL persons indebted to the subscriber for newspapers, are requested to be pre-December, as he intends to give up carrying the mail at that time, and of course will also discontinue leaving the papers.

MATTHEW POTTER.

TO LET, THE dwelling-house belonging to the Estate of Capt. William Williams, deceased, now occupied by Dewy Brumley. Possession given on the first of April next. Enquire of JOSEPH WILLIAMS, Administrator.



SALT, FISH, &c. 500 bushels T. I. Salt
50 quintals shoal and Green Island

20 half-barrels Mackerel Neats' Tongues, and salt Pork Just received and for sale by SAMUEL L. HYDE.

TO THE PUBLIC. NOTICE is hereby given, that from and after this date, the subscribers will sell no more goods, except for Approved Endorsed

Notes, Cash, or Country Produce. Necessity has compelled us to come to this resolution in our business; and to those of our customers who calculate to pay what is due us, and those who have paid, we return our grateful acknowledgments for their past favors; and we trust the resolution we have come to, (which will be strictly adhered to,) will meet with their approbation.

BACKUS & NORTON.

Norwich, Nov. 24.

Music and Musical Instruments. THE subscriber has just returned from New York, with a large and complete assortment of Music and Musical Instruments; consisting of songs; duetts; waltzes; march es: rondeaus, arranged for the piano-forte; music for the flute, violin, flageolet, clarionet, and fife; trombones; bugles; concert-horns; trumpets; clarionets; hautboys; flutes; pick aloes; flageolets; fifes; violins; guitars; and snare drums: English and Italian bass and violin strings; clarionet and hautboy reeds; music-boxes; music-paper; tuning-

A first-rate toned Piana-Forte, just received from New York; likewise, ladies' Musical Work Cases—a new and splendid article. R. W. ROATH.

# Oil, Candles, &c.



10 bbls. superior Winter Oil (for glass lamps)
10 boxes sperm Candles
15 "tallow do.

50 " shaving do. With many other articles, too numerous to SAMUEL L. HYDE.

CASH STORE. BACKUS & NORTON OFFER to the public an extensive as sortment of Goods, at

WHOLESALE & RETAIL; consisting of Iron, Steel, Nails, Flour, Oils, Grain, Cotton, and Groceries of every de-scription,-for Cash only.

JED. HUNTINGTON OFFERS FOR SALE, 150,000 feet merchantable Boards, Plank, Joist, &c. 120,000 feet clear do. du. 50,000 " Clapboards 200,000 pine and cedar No. 1 and 2 Shingles

Cherry, whitewood, and maple Lumber Georgia Pine Spruce and hard pine Flooring 100 časks Providence Lime 30 tons Schuvlkill Ceal 3 hhds. sugar-house Molasses

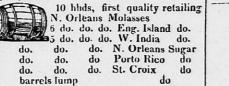
Nov. 24. CORN, FLOUR, &c. 500 bushels yellow Corn 50 bbls. Rochester Flour

10 bbls. rye t lour 20 " and half-bbls. superior Buckwheat, just received from Philadelphia Corn and rye Meal

For sale at small advance, by SAMUEL L. HYDE. Nov. 24.

ANDREW Y. AUSTIN

AS on hand an extensive assortment of fresh imported GROCERIES, consisting in part of



barrels lump 10 bags Cuba Coffee 60 mats Cassia-10 kegs Ginger 40 boxes No. 1 Boston Chocolate Bunch and Cask Raisins (new fruit)

tierces Rice Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Sou chong Teas of the latest importations

Colgate's Soap and Starch 2 pipes French Brandy 2 do Holland Gin

2 hhds pure St. Croix Rum 10 bbls. Country Gin 4 do Cider Brandy 5 do Monongahela Whiskey Lisbon and Malaga Wines

30 bbls Rochester Flour logether with many other goods not enume rated, all of which are offered at wholesale and retail, in quantities to suit purchasers, at low rates, on favorable terms. Nov. 24.

Fresh Fruit, &c. 25 boxes bunch Muscatel Raisins 25 half and quarter boxes do. do.

10 kegs Malaga Currants Citron Almonds Ground Mustard Cayenne Pepper Olives Pepper-sauce Mace Nutmegs Cloves Cassia A Pepper, &c. For sale cheap by Pepper, &c. SAMUEL L. HYDE.

SCHOONER VENUS,

FOR PHILADELPHIA, WILL sail on Saturday next. For freight or passage, apply on board—to John Prentice, Walter Ruse & Co. or JED. HUNTINGTON.

Persons having engaged Coal, now on oard, will please call for same without delay.

TO-DAY!! GROTON MONUMENT LOT-

Draws at Hartford. Capitals, \$10,000; 1 of 6,000; 1 of 3,000; 1 of 2,525; 5 of 2,000; 10 of 1,000; &c. &c. Tickets \$5—Shares in proportion. NEXT TUESDAY,

CONNECTICUT LOTTERY. Number Twelve. Will be drawn in the city of New Haven. Capital Prize \$6000. Tickets \$3.

CONNECTICUT LOTTERY, Number 20, To be drawn at the city of Hartford, Dec: prize of \$5000; 1 of 2000; 1 of 1500; 1 of 1200; 1 of 1100; 1 of 1028; 20 of 1000; &c.

Tickets \$1-Halves \$2-Qrs. \$1. Connecticut State Lottery,

Number Twelve, Will be drawn at Hartford the 14th Dec'r. Highest prize \$10,000. Tickets \$4. IN THIS CITY, Connecticut Lottery.

Extra Class No. 17,
Will be drawn on Friday, December 11th.
Tickets only \$1—Highest prize \$2000. SCHEME. 1000 400 170

11475 Tickets in all of the above Lotteries can be

obtained, in a great vi riety of numbers, at BAMSDELL'S.

Three doors west Norwich Bank. Drawn Numbers in the Connecticut State Lottery, No. 11, for the benefit of Insane Retreat. 25 39 21 43 45 38 22 15 Nov. 24.

Silk Fringe Trimming, OF any color and width, can be had at the New York prices, at very short notice, by applying to W. D. RIPLEY. by applying to Nov. 24.

NOTICE.

A LL persons indebted to the sucscribers are respectfully requested to make pay-

ment. BACKUS & NORTON.

ANNUALSFOR 1530. FOR SALE AT T. ROBINSON'S BOOKSTORE.

Winter's Wreath Ackerman's Forget-Me-Not The Talisman

The Atlantic Souvenir The Token The Youth's Keepsake The Pearl

Most of these Annuals are done up in great variety of binding. T. R. will have all the other English Annuals as they shall be received in this country.

SUGAR & MOLASSES. 10 barrels superior St. Croix Sugar 10 bbls. N. O. and Havana do. 500 lbs. loaf and lump

New Orleans Molasses Sugar-house do. (a prime article for home-made gingerbread, and for temperate For sale by SAMUEL L. HYDE.

ALL persons (all, I wish to be understood,) who are in

debted to me, are requested to make immediate payment.
L. HUNTINGTON YOUNG. Nov. 24.

NEW LONDON COUNTY, ss. Superior Court, Nov. Adj'd term, A. D. 1829. Superior Court, Nov. Adj'd term, A. D. 1829. Superior Court, in New London county. shewing to this Court that on the 15th day of February, A. D. 4811, she was lawfully mar-ried to Chauncey Loomis, then of Lebanon, in aid county, with whom she lived in the due performance of all her duty to him, un'il on or about the 27th day of March, A. D. 1811, when the said Chauncey wilfully deserted the petitioner, and hath ever since continued so o de-scrt her, and with total neglect of duty on his part; praying this Court to grant her a di-vorce, as by petition on file. This Court or-ders that the petition be continued to the Superior Court, to be holden at Norwich, in the county of New London, on the fourth Tueslay of January next, and that the pendency thereof be published in two of the newspapers in this State, immediately after the rising of

this Court, six weeks successively.
CHARLES LATHROP, Clerk.

10 dozen buckskin Mittens of the first quality, just received and for sale at W. D. RIPLEY. low prices by Nov. 24.



R. W. ROATH

HAS just returned from New York with a general assortment of Watches, Jewellerv. Fancy Goods, Muskets, Rifles, Fowlingieces, Pistols, and all other Goods usually kept in a jeweller's store.



OR sale at T. ROBINSON'S Bookstore: Huntington's, (formerly Russell's,) State ister for 1830. Also, the Christian, Churchnan's, Farmer's, Middlebrook's, Daboll's, and Pocket Almanacs.

Wine, Tea, &c.

20 qr. and half qr. casks su-perior Lishon Wine 15 casks Malaga Wine 5 " old Madeira do. 20 chests and half chests Y. H. Tea 30 " Hyson Skin Tea

20 half-chests Souctiong do: 20 bags Pepper 15 " Pimento 40 kegs Ginger 1 box Nutmegs

" Cloves Just received, and for sale by GILMAN & RIPLEY:

### SPIRIT OF THE AGE.

T is proposed to commence the publication of a semi-monthly work under the above ti tle, in the village of Rochester, N. Y. It will be printed upon good paper, and with a fair type. Each number will contain SIXTEEN octavo pages, and the work will be afforded at the rate of One Dollar per annum; payable in

It will be what its title imports, the SPI: RIT OF THE AGE-not in the discussion of hackneyed political topics, but in de-veloping, and spreading before the people, in a cheap and effective manner, the great prin-ciples of philanthropy which have, during the last fifty years, made such progress in the civilized world. Its more immediate object will be the publication of documents and essays tending to show that IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT, in any shape, is arbitrary and tyrannical, contrary to the spirit of our free institutions, and unworthy our character as aid independent people; that CAPITAL PUN-ISHMENT, except in extreme cases, where the safety of the state can alone be secured by the death of the offender, is a presumptuous usurpation by man of the prerogative of the Creator; and that, as the rich, even in the most arbitrary government, are protected in their rights of person and property, the peculiar beauty and benefit of our government, is the protection it affords to the poor, and that therefore, its energies should be particularly directed to secure to industry its reward, and give protection to the weak. give protection to the weak.

The Spirit of the Age will consequently advocate i. The aboution of imprisonment for Deb 2. The abrogation of sanguinary Capita

3. The direct protection of government in favor of the laboring classes, by laws giving Mechanics a lien upon buildings erected by them, securing the implements of industry from sale by execution, and other provisions tending to shield the poor from the oppression of the rich, thus securing to every man the means of honest livelihood, and preserving to the state the active and useful exertions of

wealth, and upon whose virtue depends the preservation of the public. In addition to these cardinal points, its pages will be open to discussions upon PRISON DISCIPLINE, CRIMINAL LAW, TEM-PERANCE, and other subjects which come

within its range.

It is believed that the sentiments which will be inculcated upon the above subjects, are common to every philanthrepist in our country; and that hitle else is wanted to secure them complete success, than a general dissem-ination of them among the people. It is in this country, if upon earth, that the great princi-ples of human philanthropy, which aim at securing the "greatest good of the greatest number," must result in practical benefit. The institutions of the old world are clogged with the dust of ages: they are too old to be renovated, and too strong to be overthrown: but here we are in the bloom of youth, and it is a catholic principie with every AMERICAN, to second with his best efforts, all attempts which aim at an amelioration of the condition of the human family. We therefore solicit the aid, in this work, of all who believe with us in the importance of the subjects we propose to discuss. They are not ephemeral topics, but will wear for years; and as they are founded upon the best feelings of the human heart, so

must they have the earnest "God speed" of every good man.

The first number will be issued by the 3d of December.

Contributions are respectfully solicited from gentlemen who have bestowed reflection upon the topics we have pointed out, and the active co-operation of every philanthropist is urged. We firmly believe that we have more than one HOWARD in this country, and we trust that the course of time will prove our belief correct.

AMES & BARNUM. Rochester, Oct. 20, 1829.

L' Editors who will give the above a few insertions shall be entitled to a copy of the work without exchange, and will render a favor to the publishers which will be gratefully remem-

## NEW BOOKS.

bered and cheerfully returned.

THE veracity of the Gospels, and Acts of the Apostles, argued from the undersigned coincidences to be found in them, when compared—1st, with each other, and 2d, with Josephus, by the Rev. J. J. Blunt, Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, (Eng.)
The Sabbath School Prayer Book, designed o guide the devotions of the young.

For sale at R. HUBBARD'S Bookstore.

REGISTER FOR 1880. THE State Register for 1930, is received A and for sale at R. HUBBARD'S Bookstore.

White Lead and Linseed Oil.

Just received and for sale by Nov. 24. GILMAN & RIPLEY.

Qu'll . we have bill play .

Nov. 24.

Nov. 24,

5 tons White Lead 10 bbls. Linseed Oil,

THE PARTERRE.

This is the title of a sprightly little publication, issued at Hartford. The first piece which we select is a beautiful specimen, and the latter full of the spirit of humor. These may serve to give the reader an idea of its merits:-

The morning of Life is clear and beau tiful-not a cloud floats upon the sky, not a breeze fans the earth, but brings sweet tidings upon its wings, and is a fresh source of joy. In our youth we look upon nature with the eye of an enthusiast, and drink in the beauties of a land scape as it were a part of Heaven. How often have I strolled out into the woods and along the hills, and given myself up to the full influence of my feelings. breeze that waved its plumes around me

have sat down in the beautiful hour of twil ght, and let my imagination run riot among the glittering throng of clouds that wreathed their golden folds around the setting sun. I have gone out beneath the sky when the stars were lighting up the illimitable space, and felt that every was fresh from heaven-unmixed with earth, and unsullied as a dream of paradise Oh there is a pure and blessed influence upon the soul at such an hour, and aspirations higher and holier than earth can give, go off to the realms of love. Fancy. free and unfettered as the morning breeze, fills the air with forms fairer than the Turkish houris, and paints upon every cloud that rolls in a flood of glory along the west, scenes that can only be realized within the gates of Eden. And every substantial, and even highly finished fenster that looks in beauty from the azure sky, seems a spirit of a better sphere, roaming those fields of trackless blue, that hang on high like the canopy of

There are glories in the sky, and the man of the world never dreams of. There wind-there is a delicious and soothing music in the brawling of a mountain brook, and the gurgling of limpid waters which he never hears—" a rapture in the pathless woods"-a joy in silent communion with nature, of which he is not susceptible. He does not hear the song of joy that flies upon the winds of Spring -he cannot feel that the winds of Autumn as they rustle among the falling leaves, are but the low and melancholy dirge of Summer -- He cannot stand upon the mountain's top, when the spirit of the tempest is out, when all the bannery clouds are unfurled, the elements at war, and the and feel himself a part of the scene spiration, to ride upon the sea of clouds that are rolling in masses of blackness long the air. No! It is the poet that

hen the dews of evening are falling upon sun and rate, during the summer, to rut, throbbing brow, that they are but the losing one half in bulk, and not less than incense of heaven, scattered from a boun-teous band; and that the twilight shadows rolling in imperceptible folds across another exposure, amounting in all to a the sky, are but the unseen spirits of the loss probably of two thirds of its whole air, waving their shadowy plumes along value. the unimagined depths of blue, and veiling the sky, but to bring to the view of man, beauties unrivalled and undimmed.

ZEBEDEE WITHERSKIN. Love!" echoed from the trembling gold— "Love!" murmured through the bower, From each enchanted flower :-The next I struck, and " Beauty !" rung, Still "Beauty!" was repeated, The third spoke "Woman!" fair and young, And "Heaven " the list completed ;—
MINERVA.

Zebedee Witherskin was as raw a colt as ever run wild, and as ungainly in his proportions as one of the gnarled oaks in his own native forest. Like many other preserved, by scraping with a hoe, folfools he was transplanted 'into town' when lowed by an application of soap-about he tad done much better, rooting among one gallon to 29 trees. A single labourer the bogs where he was born. I will not will make this application to between 100 attempt a description of his 'outward and 200 trees in a day. A few years since, man,' but imagine to yourself all that is this orchard contained much ordinary awkward and ill proportioned in one of fruit. At the time of bearing, the youngnature's greatest freaks centered upon a er Mr. Grant numbered each tree making being that claimed to be human, and Ze- an incision quite through the bark and heart, boundless as the ocean, filled with change. On recurring to his registry,

and Zebedee was acquainted with "the mistress of his affections." He worked hard all day, and at night, tired as he was, would post himself at some corner where she was expected to pass, and watch with the most exemplary patience. And then and required to do something. he would think himself amply repaid to Of a morning, the healthy p have that eye turned upon him, and hear

was fairly up, and he resolved to walk self to the work assigned him. home with his angel, cost what it would. Your committee have felt it to be their

with an heroic effort, he "sheathed it as your committee examined with some parsword." Arrived at the house, that licularity the work roll, already alluded upon the "idol of his soul."

better go home."

This blasted all his dreams

-" Like a full ear of corn, that scap'd In youth, but's wither'd in the ripening."did not love a girl again for-three days!

SYSTEMATIC FARMING.

port of the "Viewing Committee" of the It is a pleasure even to read of such an establishment as that of Mr. Grant.

Passing hence to Wintonbury, your Committee next viewed the farm of Mr. David Grant. This farm contains 230 \$850, which sum being deducted from the acres, 84 of which are to mowing, and 90 to pasture. The residue are cultivated of an efficient and productive husbandry, with rye, oats, corn, hemp, &c.

In neatness, beauty, and fertility, this farm is probably not surpassed in the County of Hartford, if in New England ces, surround and conveniently divide it. Two miles of these fences are of stone, gathered from the adjacent lots; and have been imbedded below the influence of

The mode of cultivating this farm by air, and in the fields, which the plodding rotation of crops, appears to be judicious, and well worthy the attention of farmers is the melody of heaven in the evening generally. From a statement presented to the committee by Mr. Grant and his son, of the manner in which the farming operations are conducted, it gives the committee pleasure to quote the following language:

"The course of farming, that we have pursued for five years past is, to apply our manure in the spring, in a green state to the land intended to be planted that season, and to incorporate it with the soil as soon as possible, after it has been re

moved from the yard. The next season, we sow this land with oats and flax, and seed down our high lands with herd's grass and clover; half a thunders and lightning of heaven battling bushel to an acre, in the proportion of fearfully with the demons of the storm, two thirds of the former and one third of the latter. Low and moist land we sow around him, and go off, in the height of with herd's grass alone. We have gone over in five years, including the land on which we now have corn, potatoes and hemp, ninety-three acres. A great part es with the face of Nature. It is the of this land has not been manured since ose mind mirrors the beauty of my remembrance, and probably never the poet wite makes a was. The manure could not be spared in former times from the mowing lot; but

> one half of its virtue; and then be spread upon the surface, where it underwent

> We intend to add to these 93 acres, ten acres more, now ploughed. Here we shall stop, and till the same land, and no

and perfect tillage, in consequence of the removal of stone, and safely calculate upon a considerable augmentation of crops

in our next rotation.3 The apple orchard on this farm deserve special notice. It contains about 400 trees all in vigorous growth, and presenting an uncommon smoothness of body.-This healthy condition of the bark is bedee is the man. Think of him then as entered its number with its kind of fruit, a lover of the fair sex! Nature, as if to in a registry. In the ensuing season of tinish the worst blunder she ever made engrafting, he was thus enabled to decide in attempting to form a man, gave him a upon the trees whose fruit he wished to "unwritten poetry" and love of the fair. your Committee noticed, among other va-

"unwritten poetry" and love of the fair.

His soul was carried away in a whirlwind at sight of a pretty face, and the light of a flashing eye sent him into the regions of thiss in transport.

Zebedee was 'in town.' Hundreds of those "bright things of loveliness and light" were continually passing before him, and his soul was melted.

But one there was among the bright eyed train" whose sight, to Zebedee, was like a spark of fire to a magazine of powder—it blew him up in an instant. When the full, soft loveliness of that deep blue eye fell upon his own, he was not himself; and if there happened to be a little 'languishing' in it when they met, he was in a storm of passion.

Time passed on as it always should do,

Time passed on as it always should do,

The was carried away in a whirlwind at sight of a pretty face, and the light of a bearing state, or in the room. One of them, looking towards the others, said to them, "Poor wretch! what shall we do with him." At that shall we do with him." At that the poor when the room. One of them, looking towards the others, said to them, "Poor wretch! what shall we do with him." At that the poor wretch! what shall we do with him." At that the powd what him a few two handfuls of dust from the floor, sprink the others, said to them, "Poor wretch! what shall we do with him." At that that shall we do with him." At that the room. One of them, looking twent the others, said to them, "Poor wretch! shall we do with him." At that that shall we do with him." At that that the powd with him." At that the room. One of them, looking twent him others the public, that he share of what shall we do

the silver tones from her mouth, that sued as to the employments of the day. stole into the innermost recesses of his The roll being called, a certain duty is shut up within it, and could have fish An assortment of Piongh Moulds, Crowbar heart, till it fired, and expanded like a full assigned to each pauper, who is able to whenever he pleased. Four brothers, and Axietree Moulds.

The roll being caned, a certain day is shift up within it, and or brothers, and Axietree Moulds.

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The roll being caned, a certain day is shift up within it, and or brothers, and a cane be presented by the certain day is shift up within it. labour abroad, and each now files off, and however, born at the same birth, and curi One balmy evening, Zebedee's courage without noise or confusion, betakes him- ous intermeddlers, hearing of this gourd

When she arrived, with a beating heart duty to notice this establishment, since it and a glowing face, he offered his arm.—
It was accepted, and Zebedee was at the pinnacle of bliss. He walked all the way home with her, thinking unutterable things, but—uttering not a word! Sometimes a bright thought would rise like a bright thought would rise like a the competitor for a premium. Aware the mountains uncovered, which, are the subscriber having opened a Leather when it was dashed to pieces, and three issued forth a mighty flood, with dolphing is strength to fail upon the ground, when it was dashed to pieces, and three issued forth a mighty flood, with dolphing and Commission Store opposite B. R. Vaughan's, has on hand and will keep a supplied by Mr. Grant for conducting his farming operations, he could justly be considered at competitor for a premium. Aware the mountains uncovered, which are the bubble to his lips, and almost escape, but that such a question might be raised, present islands.—Life of Columbus.

silver voice invited him in, and its sweet to. They found the number of paupers tones fell upon his heart like dew upon in the summer months generally about 40, the open flower. In Zebedee went. Seat- and in the season of winter from 80 to 90. ed in a corner, with his hat under his The reason of this difference is, as your chair, he gazed with unspeakable delight, committee were informed, that on the occurrence of the summer working season. A long hour it was to her that Zebedee the most able bodied paupers leave the sat in that chinney-corner, but to him, establishment--it being optional with 'twas but a fleeting moment. Tired at length with his silence and his long procuring labour abroad. This migrastay beyond ordinary bounds, she clapped tion, while it reduces the number, at the an extinguisher on the flame of his love same time reduces the amount of efficient by saying-"it is getting late Zebedee, labor. Ot those that remain, generally and your master may want you-you had less than 20 are able to labour on the farm; and among them are the lame and halt, the sickly and infirm. At this point your committee went into an estimation of the amount and value of the productions Zebedee forswore the sex forever, and of Mr. Grant's farm; and from the perfect manner in which the accounts are here kept, the estimation was easy and satisfactory. Next, they endeavoured to settle The following extract is from the Re- the value of the labour both of the paupers and hired labourers. Considering Hartford County Agricultural Society. the paupers actually engaged equal to five efficient men for seven months, adding in the expense of hired help, your committee were satisfied, that the value of the whole labour would come within

THE IDIOT.

probably unequalled in the county.

value of the products, exhibited evidence

A poor widow in a small town in the orth of England, kept a booth or stall of proportion to the risk. If, however, the apples and sweetmeats. She had an ideot purchaser who is convinced of his ability hild, so utterly helpless and dependent, to meet his engagements promptly, can that he did not appear to be ever alive to not thus bring those with whom he would danger or self-defence.

o be possessed of no other sentiment of a trade with, who entertain no doubts, or human kind than confidence in his moth- what is yet better, until he can pay his er's love, and a dread of the school boys, by whom he was often annoyed. His ever believe that he is doing me a favor whole occupation, as he sat on the ground, when he is selling me his goods. I have was in swinging backwards and forwards, seen enough of the world to know, that singing "pal-lal," in a low, pathetic very few persons will do business for the voice, only interrupted at intervals on the sole purpose of benefitting others; and appearance of any of his termentors, I am always on my guard against such diswhen he clung to his mother in great

simple and aimless ditty; at night, when ought to continue, who finds that he is his poor mother gathered up her little under the necessity of paying a premium wares to return home, so deplorable did for the risk which his creditors consider his defects appear, that while she carried they run in dealing with him. There is the table on her head, her stock of little merchandize in her lap, and her stool in crough to support a family, if that doing one hand, she was obliged to lead him by is punttended with a profit, and how can the other. Ever and anon, as any of the it be attended with a profit, when there is schoolboys appeared in view, the harmless thing clung close to his mother, and hid his face in her bosom for protection.

A human creature so far below the stan dard of humanity was nowhere ever seen; fully to compete with others who can he had not even the shallow cunning which make their purchases with cash, or with is often found among these unfinished be- the advantages of undoubted credit; and ings; and his simplicity could not even be although he may continue for some time to measured by the standard we would apply struggle manfully with the current, he will to the capacity of a lamb. Yet it had a feeling carely manifested even by the af-

He was sensible of his mother's kindess and how much he owed to her care. At night, when she spread his humble pallet, though he knew not prayer; nor could be the Dam on Shetucket river, by immed comprehend the solemnities of worship, ate ap he prostrated himself at her feet, and as he kissed them, mumbled a kind of mental orison, as if in fond and holy devotion. MERINO CIRCASSIAN. shall stop, and till the same land, and no more.

It will readily be perceived, that we shall be able to give it a much more easy and perfect tillage, in consequence of the the schoolboys in the way, he held her back, and sung his sorrowful "pal-lal."

One day the poor woman and her ideot boy were missed from the market-place, and the charity of some of the heighbors found her dead on her sorry couch, and the boy sitting beside her, holding her hand, swinging and singing his lay more sorrowfully than he had ever done before. He could not speak, but only utter a brutish gabble, sometimes, however, he looked as if he comprehended something of what was said. On this occasion, when the neighbors spoke to him, he looked up with the tear in his eye, and clasping the cold hand more tenderly, sung the strain of his mournful " pal-lal" in a softer and sadder key.

The spectators, deeply affected, raised him from the body, and he surrendered his hold of the earthy hand without resistance, retiring in silence to an obscure corner of the room. One of them, looking towards

ment, than in any other which they met, be was in a storm of passion.

Time passed on as it always should do, and at night, tired as he was, would post himself at some corner where she was expected to pass, and watch with the most exemplary patience. And then he would think himself amply repaid to have that eye turned upon him, and hear assembled, when general orders are is assembled to the happy extent the pleasure to visit. Kindness and humanity appears to dictate, to a happy extent the pleasure to visit. Kindness and humanity appears to dictate, to a happy extent the general some conspiring against him.—

Shew his son for conspiring against him.—

He afterwards collected his bones, pack—

ed and preserved them in a gourd, as the natives did with the relics of their friends.

On a subsequent day, the cacique and his wife opened the gourd, to contemplate the bones of their son, when, to their astonishment, several fish, both great and small, leaped out. Upon this, the cacique and the afterwards collected came, during the absence of the cacique, to peep into it. In their carelessness, they suffered it to fall upon the ground, COMMISSION STORE

From the New-Bedford Courier, IMPORTANT TO YOUNG MEN. It is a great mistake into which many raders, and particularly the younger class, fall, in imagining that about all that is required in order to get a living by trading is to get a shop and fill it with goods. It would seem as if many, on their embarking in trade, thought but little about making their purchases on favora ble terms, and in fact they seem to act upon the consideration, when they are buying goods upon credit, that they have no right to ask the price of any article of the man who has been willing to sell them. As is it is the most important part of trader's business to purchase his goods well, he never should favor the idea for a moment that he is under any obligation to those with whom he is dealing; for he may be assured that there is much truth in the old saying, that "there is no favor in trade;" and that he will in some shape or other, have to pay to the "uttermos farthing" for the disinterestedness of his creditor. If a man is satisfied in his own mind, when he wishes to purchase good on credit, that, beyond a reasonable doubt, at the expiration of that credit he will be able to meet the demand, his first object should be to bring those of whom he wishes to buy to the same belief. It the latter entertain any doubt, that doubt may not be powerful enough to prevent the trade, if the purchaser is willing to buy, but he will most assuredly apportion his prices to his doubts, and as in the cadeal to the same opinion, he had better He sat all day at her feet, and seemed not purchase until he can find those to cash for what he wants. No wan shall interesedness, often avowed, and some times believed. No person ever ought From morning to evening he sung his to engage in trade, or if engaged, ever no charm in "doing business" powerful any competition, if a dealer has to pay as much for his bad reputation as would be considered a fair income. It is impossi ble for a man, thus circumstanced, success-

WM. S. PRENTICE,

soon find that it is a hopeless contest, and

WM. D; RIPLEY.

Nov. 18. '. Goods. JOHN & JAMES BREED

Classical & School Books A VERY extensive assortment of Classica and School Books, wholesale and retail, constantly for sale, on the lowest terms, at R. HUBBARD'S. Bookstore,

Sign of the Ledger. CONFECTIONARY FRUIT STORE,

in-street, opposite William D. Ripley's. . S BAKER .

LEATHER AND

Norwich, April 22.

A LARGE assortment of Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS is kept constantly for sale low, by MARVIN WAIT. low, by

TO WOOLLEN MANUFACTU-

RERS.
THE subscribers having been appointed agents for the sale of Hovey's Patent SHEARING MACHINE, will furnish said machines at the manufacturer's lowest prices, and warrant them a first rate article.
SMITH & GODDARD.

FOR SALE OR TO LET. THE subscriber's Tan Yard, which he has used for 45 years. It is a convenient stand for Sheep Skin Business. For sale 8 or 10 cords of Hemlock and Oak Bark. SEABURY BREWSTER.

TO MANUFACTURERS.

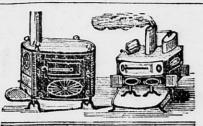
HAVING become sensible of thenumerous advantages which the Taunton Speeder possesses over all other machines used by cotton manufacturers for making Roven, we have, for their accommodation, appointed Edmund Smith agent or the sale of the aforesaid machines.

N. B. The price is invariable. CROCKER, RICHMOND, & CO. Taunton, April 23.

Sam<sup>9</sup>L. Tyler & son KEEP constantly on hand a complete assortment of selected

Drugs and Medicines. Their personal attention is given in selecting the best of articles for preparing and compounding medicines. Physicians, and the public generally, may rely that medicines will

be put up agreeably to prescriptions, with accuracy and despatch. May 27.



FOR SALE.

PARLOUR GRATE, for burning the Lehigh coal. Also, a Lehigh STOVE, (Stafford pattern,) of good size; with a few Sept. 30.



THE subscriber, having commenced the

Tin Ware and Sheet Iron Work, of every description, at the shop formerly oc cupied by Mr. Daniel Lathrop, will keep a complete assortment of tin and japanned ware, manufactured by the best of workmen, and will do all jobs in his line at the shortest notice; and solicits a share of the public pa HENRY H. ROATH. Norwich, Oct. 28.

DIMERING AND PROPERTY.

BROADCLOTES,

BROADCLONES,
lately purchased in New York; which he will sell very cheap. The public are invited to examine their before they buy.

Ready-made Clothing

kept constantly on hand, and for sale enemp. All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to. In Particular attention paid to cutting, and all gorments warranted to fit. Sep. Norwich, Sept. 23.



NORWICH AND NEW YORK STEAMBOAT LINE,

FESER FEREN.

STAGES will leave Kinney's Hotel every morning, (Sundays excepted,) at 10, A.M. and arrive at Essex Ferry in time to take the Muslins boat for New York same day.

Returning—Leave Essex for Norwich eve-

morning, on the arrival of the boats from Fare from Norwich to New York, \$3. For scats, apply to J. HYDE, or

D. RAYMOND. Norwich, Nov. 18.

WM. A. BUCKINGHÁM AS opened the past week, and now of-fers for cash, a good assortment of su-perfine black, blue, olive, Oxford, and steel mixt Broadcloths, Cassimeres, and

NEW LONDON COUNTY, ss ?

Superior Court, October term, A. D. 1829.

PON the petition of MEHITABLE PHILIPS, of Lyme, in New London county, shewing to this Court that on the fourth day of August, A. D. 1322; she was lawfully mar-ried to Frederick F. Philips, then of Norwich in said county, with whom she fived in the performance of all her duty to him, until on or about the 15th day of April, A. D. 1826, when the said Frederick wilfully deserted the petitioner, and hath ever since continued so to desert her, and with total neglect of duty on his part: praying this Court to grant her a divorce, as by petition on file:—this Court orders, that the petition be continued to the Superior Court to be holden at Norwieh, in the county of New London, on the fourth Tuesday of January next, and that the pen-dency thereof be published in two of the newspapers in this State. immediately after the rising of this Court, six weeks successively.

CHARLES LATHROP, Clerk. Oct. 28.

DRY GOODS STORE. | Readymade Clothing.

A GOOD assortment of ready-made Clothing can always be found at

Taughan's; and he now offers to the public a very prime lot of ready-made Camlet CLOAKS.

MOLASSES.

40 Hhds. Molasses, superior quality for retailing, just ceceived and for sale by GILMAN & RIPLEY. Oct. 7, 1829.

STONE CUTTING. THE Subscriber has removed to the room lately improved by Messrs. Roath & Hyde, under the store of S. Tyler & Son, where he will carry on the above business in all its various branches. He has on hand Grave Stones, of all sizes, Jambs, Hearths, Mantle Trees, Sinks, &c. &c. and is ready to receive and attend to all orders. Public pat-

ronage is respectfully solicited. Mason work done at short notice.
HENRY K. PEIRCE.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

300 4

300

600

150

100

British oil

Dean's pills

Haerlem's oil

James's pills Jesuit's drops

Lee's pills Mead's do.

GILMAN & RIPLEY R SALE, 15 boxes brimstone 350 lbs. gum aloes 2 hhds. flos, sulph: 150 lbs. sal Rochelle myrrh 100 ' tart. acid 150 ' sup. carb. soda campho 100 ' sacc. saturni. 40 oz. sulph. quinine

100 lbs. gum assafæt. 600 ' liq. paste 150 lbs, arrow root 400 lbs. cort. aurant ' sal soda 50 ' cort. winter 600 'crm. tartar 2 cases carb. mag. 100 lbs. calc. 400 ' ref. borax 4 casks sal Epsom 15 bbls 'glaub. 100 gr. phials, ass.

cort. angus. cantharides calomel bac. juniper rad. valerian 200 castile soap phial corks sponge np.diac.C.G. 150 lbs. rad. rhei.pulv. 50 Dr.Oliver

colombo. 50 epispastie cor.Peru,pulv. oil pepp. Patent Medicines.

Anderson's cough dps. Whitwell's liquid do ' pills Bateman's drops Rogers's pulme tergents do. do. s. Rochelle powders do. do. syrup Balsam honey Cephalic snuff Italian lotion Cream of amber Indian specific Newton's bitters Frink's pills Russell's Godfrey's cordial 'lay's Hcb ointment Goulard's ext. lead Hooper's pills

Relfe's botanical drops asthmatic pills anti-bilious do. vegetable spec. Albion corn plaster Dumfries's eye-water

Steers's opodeldoc Specie and tinc. bottles | Spatulas Graduated glasses Glass funnels Surgeons' instru Hull's trusses Scales and weights Rupture plaisters, Oct. 28.

DRY GOODS

, Sept. 23.

WM. A. BUCKINGHAM

ETURNED from New York the pa
week, and has opened a general assessment of seasonable

Anong them are the following:

Merino Cloths—Merino Circassians—Camlets—Plaids—Habit Trimmings—Merino,
Cashmere, and Prussian Shawls—Nankin,
Canton, and Franch Cranes—black Silbs Canton, and French Crapes—black Silks— new foulard Calicoes—Ribbons—Gloves and Mitts—black Lace Veils—bobinet Footings and Edgings—worsted Hose—Cambrics and

**CHEAP CARPETING** MM. D. RIPLEY

AS recently received a large addition to his stock of English, Scotch, and Ame-

rican Ingrain Carpetings,

which he is offering at very reduced prices from last season. Also, Stair Carpeting and Hearth Rugs. Oct. 14.

perfine black, blue, olive, Oxford, and steel mixt Broadcloths, Cassimeres, and

\*\*Lapies\*\*\* Babit Cloths.\*\*
Oct. 12.

\*\*Information\*\* Wanted\*\*
Will, IAM MAPLES, by trade a papermaker, residing in Lyme, Cohn, left his family in July 1827, to seek employment. He worked a short time in Andover, Mass. then went to Holderness, N. II. and worked at his trade for Simeon L. Gardens, or Cardiner, until March 1832; then left there to return to his family in Lyme, by way of Boston. But he has not been heard of by his family since. His age was 36; had indelible marks on both arms. A death was noticed in a Boston between the same person is not known. Any information which can be given to the subscriber, at Norwich City, Conn. will be very gratefully received, and may restore a lost husband (if he is living) to an afflicted companion.

flicted companion.

Editors of newspapers in New Hampshire and Massachusetts are requested to give this publicity.

WM. PALMER. Oct. 14.

THOSE that owe me must pay immediately. I calculate to try to collect all my accounts that are collectable, without delay. I have on hand a good assortment of goods, which I wish to sell off: and of

course calculate to sell very cheap.

JOSEPH CHESTER.

City of Norwich, October 21st, 1829. 22

Notice.

THOSE persons who wish to become subscribers to the CASKET for the year 1830, will please leave their names at this office, previous to the first of December next.